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BRITAIN MUST AWAIT CONGRESS CHANGE OF HEART!

Amery's Condition For Negotiations

CRIPPS BLAMES MAHATMA FOR HIS FAILURE

Labour Party Leader Talks With Two Voices

REPLYING to the India debate following Mr. Churchill's statement in the House of Commons, Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary for India, said that the "Government of India had taken the only action which any self-respecting Government could have taken".

He added: "The disorders were not yet completely over. We were not out of the wood yet. There would be no greater mistake than to negotiate without the slightest chance of success. We had to await a Congress change of heart." The British Government, however, Mr. Amery assures, "would welcome any proposal within the broad general frame-work of their policy."

Sir Stafford Cripps told the Commons apropos of the breakdown of his mission: "A change took place on Mr. Gandhi's intervention. The Congress Working Committee had passed a resolution to accept the recommendations, but Mr. Gandhi intervened and subsequently the resolution was reverted."

INDIA DEBATE

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The Leader of the Labour Party and the former War Cabinet Minister, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, opened the debate on India in the Commons to-day. Pointing out that Parliament would be going into recess at the conclusion of the present sitting, Mr. Greenwood said that it seemed to him puerile for the Commons to let the statement made by Mr. Churchill yesterday stand unchallenged for several weeks.

Amid cheers and cries of "no" Mr. Greenwood said that Mr. Churchill's speech was couched in language not calculated to improve Anglo-Indian relations. "That is my view. The majority of the members yesterday expressed an entirely different view, but it was at least clear that there was a wide difference of opinion in the Indian situation which I do not wish to stoke up to-day. I cannot think Mr. Churchill's statement will have a good effect in the United States or anything but the most unfortunate effect in India. I would rather ally myself with Untouchables than with the Congress, but although this crisis was created by the Congress, I think it unfortunate that the Prime Minister should have said the things he did yesterday. I should have thought it was an element of statesmanship in such circumstances to try to help and not to embitter existing feeling."

A HEAVY RESPONSIBILITY

After recalling the Labour Party's earlier declaration on India, Mr. Greenwood said: "The Government cannot weaken in its determination to prevent the spread of disobedience which might cause a rot in India, imperil the war effort in the Middle East, apart from the disaster which might befall but so long as a chink of light comes through the door it is a very heavy responsibility for any man to put his foot to the door and bang it. We did not need Mr. Churchill's kindergarten lecture yesterday to understand how complicated is the situation in India.

BRITISH RECORD

There are nations who do not look kindly on our attitude towards subject peoples, added Mr. Greenwood. I feel that Americans do not yet understand the difference between a Dominion and a Colony. There is also the view that we have a somewhat murky past in our relations with the coloured races.

It would not be right for us to concede everything that one element of Indian opinion desires, but in the last two or three weeks men of diverse views have expressed a deep desire to find a solution and if there is but a single gleam of hope a heavy responsibility rests on Britain for its own standing in the world to keep that gleam alright.

"LUXURIOUS" CONDITIONS

It is impossible to resume discussions with leaders now enjoying luxurious conditions—I would not call it prison—but deprived of their liberty. We urge the Government to make it clear that free and friendly discussions will be resumed on the abandonment of civil disobedience. That does not mean that Indians are not called upon to do something. There is a duty on their leaders to be somewhat more forthcoming in this desperate situation. There must be co-operation on both sides. Let us, while there is the faintest shadow of an understanding, show generosity of mind and spirit and continue our efforts."

"GREAT RELIEF"

Conservative, Mr. Scrymgeour-Wedderburn who will be a member of the forthcoming Military Mission to Chungking, said he listened yesterday to Mr. Churchill's short, concrete statement with great relief. No Government, however democratic, could allow one section of its subjects to engage in activities calculated to open the door to foreign invasion. The Government of India had acted with the greatest patience and extreme forbearance. Those who criticized the Government should consider the consequences in India if any substantial number of people in Britain connived at or excused the civil disobedience campaign whose only effect could be to the military advantage of the Axis. The forbearance of the Government of India had been far greater than that exercised by the British or any other Government.

TIME FOR ACTION

However foolishly any party may be led, it ought to be tolerated but the political tactics of the Congress from the greatest obstacle to the speedy realisation of India's Home Rule. It was time that action should be taken".

Labourite, Mr. George Ridley said he wanted to underline Mr. Greenwood's appeal with full recognition of the heavy responsibility resting upon the Government at Home and the Government in India. "Nobody who takes the trouble to read the White Paper can doubt that the right of the Indian peoples to decide their own destiny has now been explicitly recognised by British Government and public.

THAT "POST-DATED" CHEQUE

If the proposals in the White paper were now accepted by the Indian communities, India would have in the postwar world a position of equality with ourselves and the rest of the free Dominions with right of secession and with the same complete equality. I most earnestly hope that it is clear to Indian opinion and to world opinion as a whole, but I strongly doubt whether the world really recognises the importance and magnitude of the step which has been taken in this matter.

I ask Mr. Amery to tell the House exactly what steps the Government are taking to make Indian opinion as far as it can be reached and world opinion as a whole understand the size and magnitude of the offer in the White Paper. To anybody who looked back over the developments of British policy in relation to India in the last thirty years it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that there has been altogether a revolutionary change.

30 YEARS AGO AND NOW

Thirty years ago we dominated India in the old-fashioned imperialist way and desired to continue it, but today we no longer desire to continue that Dominion. On the contrary we offer India complete freedom and I wish most fervently that they could be even now persuaded to take it. It is our duty to make it plain to the world that the proposals in the White Paper were our proposals and that the responsibility for refusing them is in India and not here. I believe that even now, difficult as the situation is, formal acceptance by the Indian communities of the post-war proposals in the White Paper would in itself make a great contribution to easing, if not solution of the immediate difficulties."

SUPPORT MEN ON SPOT

Mr. Ridley continuing said that the Labour Party had declared that mere contemplating of civil disobedience was itself evidence of critical irresponsibility and had further declared that when the arrests had been made they were timely and unavoidable precautions. We would not be fair to the men and women on the spot—mainly Indians—carrying the great responsibilities for the maintenance of Law and Order if we did not give them all support they have again to expect from us. Leadership in India had not enhanced its prestige in the last few months. There might be millions in India tired of internal bickering and tired also of the curious mental operations of Mr. Gandhi and anxious for a new leadership towards freedom and reality. The Prime Minister's statement yesterday was disconcerting to many members, but on reflecting he thought that bluntness was better than evasion. He hoped that the Government would make it clear that the White Paper proposals still stood and could still be discussed and on the withdrawal of the civil disobedience movement, negotiations could be reopened. It should also be made clear that the possibility of implementing these proposals depended entirely on the success of the United Nations.

Conservative, Mr. Gerald Palmer, who was with Sir Stafford Cripps in India, said that he was speaking today on his own responsibility. "There certainly are responsible elements among leaders of the Congress trying to seek an agreement. The events of the last few months are really nothing more than determined at-

(Continued on Page 7)

"SHOCKED AND DISMAYED"

Churchill - 'Charter' For India Under X-Ray: Labour Plans

(From A Special Correspondent).

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Mr. Churchill's statement was the subject of close discussion in the lobby where large groups of members were scrutinising it in all its aspects.

Mr. Sorensen in an interview said:

"In a way the Prime Minister's statement will serve a good purpose. Now we know where he stands".

The general impression that one gathers from the lobby is that the force of the statement shocked and dismayed many who are now discussing a motion formally to put it on order papers and to express the House's disagreement with the statement.

Among the prominent Indians who listened yesterday to the long-awaited statement of Mr. Churchill were Sir Azizul Haque, the High Commissioner for India, the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar and Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, the newly appointed members of the War Cabinet.—United Press.

SUB-INSPECTOR STABBED

Four Killed In Firing At Nandurbar

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The situation throughout Bombay Province is quiet.

Troops have been sent to Mahad, in the Kolaba District, to assist the civil authorities in maintaining order following a disturbance there on September 10. A riotous mob attacked police and other officials and a Head Karkun and 16 policemen were injured.

A report has also been received of an incident in Nandurbar, in West Khandesh District, on September 9. During a demonstration a police sub-inspector was stabbed and, as the behaviour of the mob became more menacing, fire had to be opened. Four persons were killed and 15 injured.

CITY STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATIONS

After five days stoppage following the disturbances in the city on Sunday last, the tram and bus services resumed to-day on Girgaum and Kalkadevi Roads.

But for demonstrations by college students resulting in the arrest of one student at the Sydenham College, the city was quiet.

In the north of the city also the situation was quiet despite a strike in six mills. Two minor incidents were reported from this area this morning when a small attempt presumably to scare away workers from entering mills was made by means of throwing stones and soda water bottles at Lalbaugh.

At about 8 a.m. stones were thrown at a B. E. S. T. bus on Arthur Road near Chinchpokli railway station. The bus driver sustained injuries and was treated in the hospital. The incidents did not disturb the calm of the area.

The Elphinston College remained closed to-day and there were demonstrations by the students near Poddar College of Commerce, Ruia College, Indian Educational Society's Girls' School and some other institutions.

In connection with the disturbances on Wednesday at Vithalbhai Patel Road the Police arrested 10 more persons to-day.

With the exception of 19 women all the women and girls arrested on Wednesday were released.

TROOPS INJURED IN DERAILMENT

Official Spokesman On Restoration Of Railway Track

NEW DELHI, Sept. 11.

"Excellent progress has been made in repairing the damage done during the disturbances to railway track and engines and in restoring through running," said an official spokesman to-day.

Referring to the immediate consequences of the damage, he pointed out that it was probable that the passenger service would have to remain curtailed for some time, but a reduction of passenger service had already been made owing to war conditions. It was also probable that districts dependent for their sugar supplies on Bihar would suffer from a shortage.

Destruction of track, burning of Railway stations and cutting of Telegraph wires were the principal forms of damage done, mainly in U.P. and Behar and on the East Indian Railway and the Bengal North Western Railway. Sabotage has been done effectively but not with much science, although some of the damage might have been done by dismissed men with a grievance.

Rails removed had often been thrown into nearby water so as to make recovery difficult. No bridges of any importance were reported to have been damaged. Few reports of injuries to passengers resulting from derailments had been received but in one case some cattle-men were killed and some Indian State troops seriously injured. Only one troop train had been derailed but there were no injuries.

There was no evidence, the spokesman declared, that any of the 730,000 men employed on the Railways participated in the disturbances. The loyalty of the men was amazing, he said. No resignations had been reported.

Railway workshops continued to work.—A.P.

NON-CONGRESS LEADERS RESENT CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT

United Nations Stabbed In The Back

LAMENTABLE LACK OF STATESMANSHIP PORTENDS DISASTER TO CAUSE OF DEMOCRACY AND FREEDOM

CHURCHILL'S FATAL ERROR

MADRAS, Sept. 11.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, ex-Premier of Madras, in a statement to the Associated Press on Mr. Churchill's speech in the House of Commons yesterday says:—

"Mr. Churchill has tried to cover his Indian policy of drift with invective.

"The formal adherence to the Cripps offer is substantially falsified by the nature of the pleas and defences put forward against the Indian demand. They serve to confirm the widespread distrust of British promises and intentions. It is unnecessary to show up the many fallacies in detail of the British Premier's propaganda speech.

The main and fatal error of the attitude is that it aggravates the already dangerous isolation of the Indian civil population from the Defence of India, an attitude that cannot be justified even to the Imperialists of Britain, unless they are assured that Japan has been finally held up in the Pacific.

"If there is need to be on the alert in India, what has been done by Mr. Churchill is a definite disservice to the cause of Indian defence."

LAMENTABLE LACK OF STATESMANSHIP

NEW DELHI, September 11.

"The statement of Mr Churchill betrays lamentable lack of statesmanship and will cause deep resentment throughout India," says a statement issued by Dr. Shyamprasad Mukerjee ,Raja Maheshwar Dayal. Mr. N. C. Chatterji, Mr. Mehr Chand Khanna, members of the Hindu Mahasabha Special Committee.

"The British Government", they proceed, "has obviously failed to appreciate the grave reaction of the present situation.

"There are people who disagree with some of the methods adopted by the Congress from time to time, but it will be a mistake to suppose that it is a mere political caucus based on the support of certain manufacturing and business interests

Let it not be forgotten that the urge for Indian freedom and self-respect has been the result of half a century of ceaseless and self-sacrificing efforts of patriotic Indians many of whom stood under the banner of the Indian National Congress.

INDIAN RESENTMENT

"It is mainly the failure of the British Government to transfer power to Indian hands and to recognise the free status of India, consistent with the declared war aim of the Allied Powers, that has created a deep feeling of frustration and resentment in the minds of the Indian people irrespective of political affiliations. Let us assume the Congress has taken a wrong step, but one wrong cannot justify another wrong of a more grievous character committed by the British Government itself.

The demand for Indian freedom and for an immediate transfer of power to an interim National Government has not been made by the Congress alone, but by all the important political parties in the country.

Does not Mr. Churchill realise that in spite of all apparent diversities there is one demand which can be truly called the National Demand of India, that India's freedom must be recognised and that England should surrender power to a National Government in India forthwith? Mr. Churchill is absolutely silent on this issue. He must not shirk the vital issue.

CRUX OF PROBLEM

The crux of the whole problem is: Is the British Government prepared to part with power? To indulge in the irritating repetition of the Cripps' scheme which was unanimously rejected by all the Indian political parties, is merely to provoke India and to deepen the prevailing sense of frustration. The 'Cripps' scheme gave us practically nothing during the war. We want Mr. Churchill to formulate his definite scheme for an interim National Government in India.

"The internal situation in India today is more serious than what is depicted to be. The reign of repression has accentuated bitterness and has deepened anti-British feelings. Let Mr. Churchill along with some representatives of America, Russia and China visit India and see things for himself.

"The British Government should approach the Indian problem from a constructive standpoint. The acid test of sincerety of the Allied cause lies in the manner in which the Indian problem is settled. Every day is precarious.—A. P.

SIND PREMIER ON VILE ALLEGATION

NEW DELHI, Sept 11.

Khan Bahadur Allahbux, Sind Premier, and President Azad Muslim Board, says:—

Mr. Churchill's statement in the House of Commons confirms the belief that the British Government had at no time any desire to part with power and to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of India and that, although they are waging the present war in defence of Democracy and Freedom, so far as India is concerned they wish to continue their imperialistic domination over this country. This is not only unfortunate but tragic both for India and for the interest of the United Nations.

Every Indian is fully convinced that the communal, racial, or political differences are the creation of British diplomacy as an excuse for continuing the British hold over India. Mr. Churchill's juggling with figures and attempt to minimise the widespread discontent in this country may deceive the British public, but it will surely not deceive those who know the real situation in India.

The urgent need of the hour was and still remains the maximum united effort of the whole country to ward off the dangers of invasion by a ruthless and crafty enemy. The British Government, had it been sincere in its professions of the lofty ideals for which the United Nations are fighting this war, would have exerted itself in uniting the various interests and communities in India for waging this war to a successful conclusion. Instead of this we see the extraordinary phenomenon of Mr. Churchill emphasising, accentuating and even creating new differences in the body politic of India.

VILE ALLEGATION

On behalf of the Azad Muslims we emphatically repudiate the vile allegation that ninety million Muslims of India do not desire immediate independence for their country or are in any way less patriotic than any other community in India.

Mr. Churchill can rest assured that repression is no solution of the present crisis and although he may find no cause for despondency or alarm, responsible men in India cannot but feel despondent at the obstinacy and lack of statesmanship shown by the British Government towards India at this great juncture in world's history. Nothing but sympathy, understanding, and a proper psychological approach to the Indian problem and aspirations can save us from impending catastrophe.—A.P.

MUSLIM INDIA'S REPUDIATION

NEW DELHI, Sept. 11.

Mr. Mohammad Zahiruddin, President, All-India Momin Conference, says:—

"At this juncture when we are passing through critical times both in this country and outside, Mr. Churchill's statement of last night

(Continued On Page 7)

MOOKERJI TO MEET JINNAH

Search For United Front Formula To Continue Despite Churchill

NEW DELHI, Sept. 11.

After the interruption caused by Mr. Churchill's statement, the Hindu Mahasabha Special Committee took up the threads of their main task of establishing contact with parties and groups with the purpose of putting forward agreed proposals for a political settlement.

They had discussion this morning with members of the European Group in the Central Legislature and continued talks with representatives of the Azad Muslim Conference and the Momins.

An approach is likely to be made to-day for a meeting between Mr. Jinnah and Dr. Shyam Prasad Mookerjee soon after the Muslim League President arrives in Delhi this evening.

Dr. B. S. Moonje has arrived in response to a special call.

Mr. Churchill's statement will be the subject of three separate statements to be issued in the course of the day, one by the Hindu Mahasabha Committee, the second by the Momins' spokesman and the third by Khan Bahadur Allah Bux, President, Azad Muslim Conference.

Superb Defence Of Novorossisk

German Forces Continue To Melt Under Soviet Blows

MOSCOW, September 11.

The battle drama in the Western Caucasus has reached its climax. In the Terek Valley the German forces continue to melt under the blows of Soviet mountain troops and air force. Novorossisk is being superbly defended.—Reuter.

YOUTHS IN U. S. ARMED FORCES

WASHINGTON, September 11.

President Roosevelt said at a Press Conference today that he did not think it necessary to take youths of eighteen and nineteen into the armed forces before January 1.—Reuter.

COLONIAL ALLOWANCE

LONDON, September 11.

Sir James Grigg, Secretary for War, intimated that it has now been decided that officers serving in India on British rates of pay shall get a Colonial allowance of five shillings a day.—Reuter.

FURORE OVER MOTION ON INDIA

LONDON, Sept. 11.

When it became known that the Conservative motion on India had been put down, Strong protests were made by the Leaders of the Labour Party to Government, and it was found necessary to arrange for a meeting of the ministers to discuss the situation. A decision whether the motion is to be allowed to stand will be reached before the adjournment debate on the fourth sitting day is due to begin.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

BR. ADVANCE IN MADAGASCAR

LONDON, Sept. 12.

VICHY, Sept. 12.

British troops advancing on Tananarivo capital of Madagascar, were nearing Mevatanana. 80 miles from Majunga at Night fall last night according to the latest reports received in Vichy.—Reuter.

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WANTED

(A) EXAMINERS OF STORES (TEXTILES): Candidates should have had a good general education and should possess a sound knowledge of the fundamentals of textile technology. They should also have had general training for not less than two years which embraced all the important sections of textiles manufacture in a modern cotton or woollen mill and either (a) have had further practical experience for a period of three years in a textile mill or (b) possess a Textile Diploma equivalent to the L.T.M., Bombay. Pay Rs. 150-200 according to qualifications.

(B) SUPERVISORS OF TEXTILES:—Candidates should have had a good general education and should possess a sound knowledge of the fundamentals of textile techonology, must have had a practical training for not less than six months which embraced important sections of Textile Diploma equivalent to L. T. M., Bombay. Practical knowledge of spinning and weaving is essential. Pay Rs. 90—120 according to qualifications.

(C) ASSISTANT SUPERVISORS OF TEXTILES:—Candidates should hold a School Leaving Certificate of an Indian University (this condition may be relaxed in special cases) and should have six months' practical experience of working in a textile mill. Technical education will be considered as an additional qualification. Pay Rs. 65/-.

All the above posts are temporary in connection with the War.

A number of posts are reserved for Muslims and other minority communities.

Application forms may be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Re. 1/- in cash or by money order giving name and address of the applicant in BLOCK CAPITAL LETTERS on the coupon. No postage stamps will be accepted. Applications should be submitted immediately CONTROLLER OF INSPECTION "Feltham House" Graham Rd., Ballard Estate, Bombay. 9379

594. DRESSMAKERS

Please note. All orders in Ladies' and Children's dresses are accepted at Women's Institute Nawab House, Hornby Road, Opp. Thomas Cooks. We satisfy you by a perfect fit and finish. Terms moderate. Also dressmaking, taught on easy scientific method. 16855

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Military —— Stockings, Hosetops, Badges available. Samples V.P.P. Ask rates Baini Ram & Sons, Ludhiana. (16850)

653. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

A Portable Typewriter any make, in working order. Write stating price. Buyers' Bureau, Bombay 4. 16875

Public Notices

WANTED

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following Civil Defence posts in Bombay:—

(1) OFFICER COMMANDING CASUALTY SERVICES: Pay Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 per month, according to record and qualifications, **plus** conveyance allowance.

QUALIFICATIONS: For this post a doctor is required having sufficient administrative experience to be able to organise and control a large paid service.

(2) STAFF OFFICER, FIRST AID POSTS &

(3) STAFF OFFICER, AMBULANCES.

PAY: Approximately Rs. 500|- per month, according to record and qualifications, **plus** conveyance allowance.

QUALIFICATIONS: Applicant should have recognised medical qualifications or practical experience of work of this type. Staff Officers will be required to impart training and maintain discipline among the personnel under their control.

2. The services of all applicants must be immediately available in the event of selection.

3. Government servants are permitted to apply.

4. Applications should contain particulars of age, record, and qualifications, and should be addressed to the Secretary, Joint Civil Defence Committee, Council Hall, Bombay, so as to reach him on or before 21st September, 1942. Testimonials should not be sent in original. 9644

NOTICE

WANTED

1. APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for appointment to the following temporary gazetted posts under the Civil Defence Department of the Government of India for the dissemination of Air Raid Warnings:—

(1) Four Area Organisers on a pay of Rs. 1,200|- p. m.
(2) Four Assistant Area Organisers on a pay of Rs. 800|- p. m.
(3) Senior Warning Officers on a pay of Rs. 1,050|- p. m.
(4) Junior Warning Officers on a pay of Rs. 800|- p. m.

2. Candidates who must be between 25 and 55 years of age must be capable of taking quick action in an emergency, and must possess a high sense of responsibility and good organising ability. They must be physically fit and have no disability of heart or nerve. They must have a good knowledge of English and map reading and their education must be such as to make them suitable for gazetted rank.

3. Candidates should apply to the Deputy Director (Warnings), Civil Defence Department, Government of India, New Delhi, not later than the 20th September. All applications must contain the following details.

(i) Age, (ii) Record of general education, (iii) Nationality, (iv) Knowledge of Indian Provinces, (v) Knowledge of Indian languages, (vi) Particulars of last employment with rate of pay. Candidates called for interview will attend at their own expense and no intimation will be sent to those candidates who are not selected.

(Sd.)———
DEPUTY DIRECTOR, Warnings. 9618

TENDER NOTICE.

THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES, (Purchase Branch), Ahmedabad House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the stores detailed below:—

1. Mugs enamelled 10 Cm. 170 Gross.
2. Plates Enamelled 16 Cm. 696 Gross.

Tender No. SY|8A|2206

The price of the tender forms etc., is Rs. 7|- per set and is not refundable and Forms are not transferable. Payment should be made in Cash or by Money Order only to the Controller of Supplies, (Purchase Branch), Bombay, quoting tender No. and remitter's full address on the coupon.

Tenders will be received up to 12 Noon on 15-9-1942. (9639)

TENDER NOTICE.

THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES, (Purchase Branch), Ahmedabad House, Ballard Estate, Bombay invites tenders for the supply of:—

Soap Bars (Yellow & Red)
Soap Turkish Bath.
Soap Shaving Cup or Round.
Soap Shaving Sticks.
Soap Toilet.

Tender No. SY|8A|2142.

Price of Tender Form is Rs. 10|- per set and is not refundable and the forms are not transferable. Payment should be made in cash or by money order only to the Controller of Supplies, (Purchase Branch), Bombay quoting Tender No. and remitter's full address.

Tenders will be received upto 4 P. M. on 18-9-42. (9640)

Public Notices

NOTICE

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED. (Incorporated in England, the liability of Members being limited)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 22nd September to 3rd October, 1942, both days inclusive. 9638

LOSS OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one Bombay Port Trust Debenture, as detailed below, originally standing in the names of Ranchhod Meghjee and Dayashanker Meghjee or either of them: by whom it has not been endorsed, has been recently stolen, lost or destroyed. Payment of the said Debenture and interest thereon has been stopped, and duplicate of the said Debenture will be issued to the proprietor upon the expiration of three years from the date hereof. The interest accruing due on the said Debenture will also be paid to the proprietor thereof. Any person having any claim to the said Debenture or to the interest due thereon of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the said Port Trustees at their office in Bombay. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of three years will be considered waived and of no effect.

(Sd.) RANCHHOD MEGHJEE.
(Sd.) DAYASHANKER MEGHJEE.
Proprietors of the Lost Debenture.

Dated the 20th day of July, 1942.

Particulars of Bond mentioned above:—

No. 3661, Year of Loan 1910, Value Rs. 1,000|-.

Countersigned,
C. F. LYNN,
Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust. (9642)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 1691 of 1940.

THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE of Bombay and Another. Plaintiffs
Versus
JEHANGIR SORABJI DALAL and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT TO DECREE, Absolute for Sale, dated 7th August, 1941, and Consent Judge's Order, dated 10th April, 1942, the following immovable properties will be sold in eight lots by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Thursday, 22nd October, 1942, at 3 P. M. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All those two several pieces of land now formed into one piece of land bearing Collector's New Nos. A|16666 and 16666 New Survey Nos. 7|9571 and 1|9571 (part of) and Cadastral Survey No. 1|134 (Colaba Division) and Municipal A Ward Nos. 412 (1), 412 (2), 412 (3), 414 (1) Street Nos. 51, 51A, 51B and 53 Colaba Road containing according to previous title deeds (5794+275 sq. 6069) and according to the Cadastral Survey Register 5273 square yards or thereabouts situate at Colaba, Bombay, divided into following four lots:

Lot No. 1, admeasuring about 1344 square yards.
Lot No. 2, admeasuring about 1294 square yards.
Lot No. 3, admeasuring about 1248 square yards.
Lot No. 4, admeasuring about 1399 square yards.

All that piece of land (the rent payable under the said, Lease dated the 15th day of January, 1851, having been written off by the Government) bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2|9572 and Cadastral Survey No. 134 (Colaba Division) and Municipal A Ward Nos. 413 (1), and 413 (2) Street No. 52 and 52A Colaba Road containing according to previous title deeds 2988 and according to the Cadastral Survey Register 2965 square yards or thereabouts situate at Colaba, Bombay, divided into following three lots:

Lot No. 5, admeasuring about 1016 square yards.
Lot No. 6, admeasuring about 1088 square yards.
Lot No. 7, admeasuring about 848 square yards.

LOT NO. 8.

All that piece of land of the newly assessed Tenure registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 4722, 4731 and 5732, New Survey No. 9577 and Cadastral Survey No. 262 (Colaba Division) and bearing Municipal A Ward No. 616 Street No. 81 Nowroji Cross Lane now called Thomas Street, containing according to previous title, deeds 170 and according to the Cadastral Survey Register 162 square yards or thereabouts situate at Colaba, Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 29th day of August, 1942.

(Sd.) ARMAND F. SEQUEIRA,
Commissioner. (9696)

Public Notices

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 60622 on the life of Mirali Saiyed Ahmed Bukhari, the policy moneys will be paid to the legal representatives unless objection is lodged with the Company within one month from this date.

Bombay, 11-9-1942.
E. E. ALLUM,
Manager. (16863)

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 1390 of 1938

YESHWANT SAKHARAM CHAUDHARI ..... Plaintiff
vs.
RADHABAI, widow. ... Defendant.

OFFERS ARE INVITED by the undersigned for the purchase of a Collection of rare Indian and Foreign used Postage Stamps. The collection was made by a well-known dealer in old postage stamps and curious. The stamps are open to view during Office hours in the Office of the undersigned.

Offers should reach the undersigned by the 30th September 1942.

The undersigned is not bound to accept the highest or any offer.

B. K. DESAI,
Court Receiver.

His Majesty's High Court, Bombay, 2-9-1942. (9576)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 1051 of 1940

(1.) NAVAJBAI DINSHA KAPADIA, of Poona Parsi Inhabitant residing at Staunton Road, Poona & (2) SHIRINBAI PESTONJI DIVECHA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Cuffe Parade, Colaba, without the Fort of Bombay. . . . . Plaintiffs.
vs.
KHOJA LOVJI KHIMJI, of Kurla, Khoja Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Kurla. . . . Defendant.

Pursuant to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 8th April, 1941, and Judge's Order dated 6th January, 1942, and Judge's Order, dated 6th July, 1942, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, 30th September, 1942, at 4-30 (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

ALL that piece of leasehold land at Kurla, Bombay Suburban District with the dwelling house thereon, admeasuring six hundred and sixty-three decimal fifty-four square yards or thereabouts bearing original survey No. 221, Pot No. 5 and entry No. 2814, Revision Survey Non-agricultural No. 240 and assessed by the Kurla Municipality under No. 156.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Unvala & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Stock Exchange Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 26th day of August, 1942.

(Sd.) ARMAND F. SEQUEIRA,
Commissioner. 9631

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 1263 of 1940

NARAYAN SITARAM MANKAR ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
VISHWANATH DHONDIRAM KARMASE & Others Defendants.

PURSUANT TO DECREE, Absolute for Sale, dated 9th April, 1942, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, 29th September, 1942, at 4 P.M. (S.T.).

PARTICULARS

All that piece of Fazandari land at Chinch Bunder Road, commonly called Walpakady, Bombay with dwelling house thereon, admeasuring 35 feet in length and 24 feet in breadth or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3637 and Municipal B Ward No. 4256 and Street No. 24.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CAMA & JAYAKAR, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at Yusuf Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of August, 1942.

(Sd.) ARMAND F. SEQUEIRA,
Commissioner. (9597)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 1102 of 1941

HASSANBHAI DAYA .... Plaintiff
vs
KHATIZABAI and another.
..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 14th April, 1942, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, 7th October, 1942, at 4-30 P. M. (S.T.):

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of Pension and Tax Land with dwelling houses and the small structure thereon at Cadell Road, Bombay formerly containing by admeasurement 2898 square yards but as certain portions of the said area is washed by sea and now admeasuring 2136 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collectors No. A|911 in Collector's Survey No. 1046, Mahim Division, part of No. 3868 in Collector's last Rent Roll and Laughton's Survey No. part of 141 and Municipal G Ward Nos. 5216, 5217, 5218 and 5219 and Street Nos. 132B, 132C, 143D and 4.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of Pension and Tax land, granted in perpetual leases to several tenants at Cadell Road, Bombay, admeasuring 6252 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's No. 911 in Collector's Rent Roll Cadastral Survey Nos. 1047, 1048, 1049 and 1050, Mahim Division No. 3868 in Collector's last Rent Roll and Laughton's Survey No. 141.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MULLA & MULLA, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 51 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

(Sd.) ARMAND F. SEQUEIRA,
Commissioner.

Dated this 21st day of August, 1942. (9632)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MANECKJI DORABJI GORDHAN alias DARUWALLA has contracted to sell to our client free from encumbrances the undermentioned property, situate at Dhondy Road, Deolali, Nasik District

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of Inami land or ground with the messuages tenements or three bungalows (Gordhan Lodge, Maneck Cottage and another small bungalow) and outhouses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Singwa Bowla Mouze near Deolali in the Nasik District in the Registration Sub-District of Nasik containing by admeasurement One Acre and five Gunthas or thereabouts registered under Old Book Nos. 293, 295, 270 Entry No 162 and now under Collector's Survey No. 162 Pot Hissa No. 8 and House No. 13|1 Akar of which is 9 annas and bounded on the East by the property of Bomanshaw Maneckji Gordhan, on the West by the property of Mahomed Yusuf Khatkhatay, on the North by the property of Pirojbai Rustomji Daruwalla and on the South by Dhondy Road.

Dated this 12th day of September, 1942.

NAGINDAS HOOSEINALLY & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. (9595)

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 53 BALES GUNNY BAGS.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 16th September, 1942 at 3-30 P. M. (S.T.) (New Time) by order of the Insurance Office concerned at the Godown of Messrs. Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd., Homjee Hall, Mazagaon Road, the above mentioned damaged goods.

MENESSE & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.
Government Auctioneers

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT KHOJA STREET NEAR NULL BAZAR.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs Shamji Champsey & Others the present Trustees of Cutch Parjau Mahajan Funds, Transferees and on account and at the risk of Bai Dahibai widow of Ramji Dama Karsondas Ramji and Ranchhordas Ramji and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Transferees under the Mortgage dated 16-11-1921 and Transfer of Mortgage and Further Charge dated the 2nd May 1927, sell by Public Auction the immovable Property on Saturday the 19th September 1942 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.

Quit and Ground Rent Tenure land admeasuring 127|19 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered under New No. 9673 and New Survey No. 4348 with building assessed under C Ward No. 7251 Street Nos. 137-139 situate at Khoja Street near Null Bazar and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3701 (Bhuleshwar Division) and are bounded on the East by a Sweepers Passage on the west by the said Khoja Street on the North by the property of Jadhavji Nathoo and on the South by the property of Lowji Jetha.

For further Particulars please apply to Messrs. Amin Desai & Nanavati, Attorneys for the vendors or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) (New Time) at 11 a.m. (S. T.), Property of a European Gentleman G. James, Esq., and others at Babulal Mansion, Chowpatty Sea Face, of complete household and Office Furniture, Godrej, Allwyn, and other fireproof safes, steel cupboards, Standard Typewriter, Rajvansi Zulla, Electric Table Fans and Lamps, Singer Machine, Dining Table, Chairs, Sideboard, Cabinet, Silver Show Cases, Dressing Tables, modern Chesterfield Sets, Almirahs, Centre Tables and Teapoys, Bed with box mattress, Wrist Watches, Wall Clock, Carpets, Glass, Crockery, &c., T. No. 40213.

VORA & CO.,

Haywire
HONEYMOON
—with the accent on hilarity
—as Lupe and Leon give
Gloom the old heave-ho!
"Pst! 'Baby's' Back!"
—with zany ZaSu Pitts and all the fun favorites who have made this series the biggest panic in pictures.
LUPE VELEZ
LEON ERROL
MEXICAN SPITFIRE AT SEA
CHARLES "Buddy" ROGERS
ZASU PITTS

EXCELSIOR
3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.

NAUGHTY and NICE!!
ACHARYA ARTS' Hilarious Hit!
'Kunwara Bap'
9th Week at
LAMINGTON
Daily: 4-15, 7 & 10 p. m.
Sat., Sun., Mon. at 1-30 p.m.

FOURTH WEEK
RANJIT'S
ARMAN
MOTILAL AND SHAMIM
Director: KEDAR SHARMA
OPERA HOUSE
Daily 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
Sun., Mon. Matinee 2-30 p.m.

38th WEEK
Daily 2-15, 5-45, 9 p.m.
BOMBAY TALKIES'
JHOOLA
Sunday, Monday, 11 a.m.
ROXY

2nd GLORIOUS Week
Musical Romantic Comedy
RETURN OF TOOFAN-MAIL
with AROON & SHAMIM
(A RANJIT-WADIA THRILLER)
Daily: 4-15, 7 & 9-45 p. m.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays 1-30 p. m.
HINDMATA
VINCENT ROAD.

EDWARD
Daily 2 Shows: 1 and 4 p.m.
Second Glorious Week
KHAZANCHI
Sun. Morn. 10 a.m.
Full Serial
JEAN ROGERS AND NOAH BEERY
in
ACE DRUMMOND

MODERN EVES' COMEDY-DUEL!
It's a thrill of a life-time!
The Newest—Newest Quality Picture current and popular in Town—
3rd 'NEW INDIA' Release
For the first time SILVER Films' Novel Comedy-Hit

Starring:
CHANDRAMOHAN
These 6 Great Stars Are Together!
PRAMILA, KUMAR, AZURIE, SHAHAZADI, GOPE
JHANKAR
Produced by: KUMAR
Third Week of Crowds!
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p. m.
Sat., Sun., Holidays Matinee 1-30 p. m.
NOVELTY
'Phone: 40106
Book In Advance. Plans Open SUNDAY MORNING at 10-30
"PRIDE AND PREJUDICE"
For the First Time After Exhibition at the METRO

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
NATIONAL STUDIOS'
The Most Popular Picture
"GARIB"
Starring: The Singing Idol of Millions
SURENDRA—ROSE
Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Matinee at 2 p.m.
APOLLO
PAREL

3RD ROUSING WEEK!
The poor Servant—he became compulsorily somebody's temporary Husband! How? see
RANJIT'S ROMANTIC COMEDY
SASURAL
MOTILAL MADHURI
Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee—Sat., Sun., and Mon. at 2-15 p.m.
CHITRA
Vincent Road, DADAR

Funnier Than Ever!
Universal's Grand Comedy
RIDE 'EM COWBOY
BUD ABBOT LOU COSTELLO
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SUNDAY MORN. 10-30 A.M.
"IF I HAD MY WAY"
PARADISE
MAHIM

2nd BIG WEEK
KOHINOOR
(DADAR)
Daily 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Sat. Sun. & Holidays 1-30 P.M.
The film which every woman Should see
MATA
Starring:
SHOBHANA SAMARTH
Sun. 13th Morn. Show 10-30 A.M.
KAY FRANCIS
ERROL FLYNN
ANOTHER DAWN
From SAT. 19th
Saraswati Cinetone's
NAVARDEO
(MARATHI)

CITY LIGHT
Lady Jamshedji Rd.
Daily 4-30 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Sat. Sun. & Holidays 1-30 P.M.
NOW SHOWING
The Glorious New Theatres' Masterpiece
LAGAN
KANAN, SAIGAL and NAWAB

TILL MONDAY ONLY
BOMBAY TALKIES'
JEEWAN PRABHAT
DEVIKA RANI, KISHORE SAHU
MUMTAZALI, RENUKADEVI
SUN. 13TH MORN. AT 10-0 A.M.
JUNGLE BRIDE
PRAKASH
MATUNGA B. B.
Daily: 4, 7, 10 Sat., Sun. Mat. 1-0

CAPITOL at 4. 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
FREDRIC MARCH
Bed Time Story
HOWLING COMEDY!
LORETTA YOUNG
SUNDAY: 10-30 A. M.
"YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU"
JAMES STEWART, JEAN ARTHUR

LATEST NEWS

DESIGN AND BLOCK REGTD

Find out an expert physician who gives you new life endangered by quacks. Don't be hunted by bogus and wordy advertisements leading you astray. For guaranteed return of your money consult world-famous and well experienced Dr. of Doctors and Hakim of Hakims Mashiulzaman Dr. M A. Bux, M.D.H. & T.H., First-Class gold medalist and H.M.B.B.S., First-Class degree holder of America and Registered by the Government of India whose predecessors were in the medical profession since the time of the Moghul Empire, and who himself has practical experience of about 40 years, in medical line.

He has earned immense reputation all over world and received numberless unsolicited testimonials from Doctors Hakims, Rajahs, Maharajahs, and Government Officers, whom he has cured from chronic diseases of hopeless stage. He has received many Gold medals too from his high class patients.

He completely cures cent per cent with guarantee, and full responsibility without operation like magic, sexual weakness, nervous debility, syphilis Gonorrhoea, Spermatorrhoea and similar other chronic diseases of both sexes (and Piles within a week without operation). Truth needs no colouring. All that glitters is not gold. Beware of imitators copying our advt and stating to have experience of many years when they themselves are of 24 years of age, and recently trained under our hands. Just see personally and find out the truth. Don't be misled only from advertisements.

Dr. G. S. KALIA, M.D.H., Gold Medalist, Assistant Doctor and Manager,
WORLD FAMOUS SWADESHI DISPENSARY
Manu Mansion, near Sandhurst Bridge Tram Junction, Bombay 4.
Time: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 5 to 9 p.m.
Open on Sundays.
Send 1 1/2 anna stamp for reply.

(INDIA'S PREMIER THEATRE)
METRO
Esplanade Rd. Tel. 31045
Daily at 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.
THE DRAMATIC TRIUMPH OF FAMED STARS.....
BETTE DAVIS
Olivia de Havilland
GEORGE BRENT
DENNIS MORGAN
IN
"IN THIS OUR LIFE"
A WARNER BROS. PICTURE
TOMORROW MORNING! AT 10 A.M.
Groucho, Chico, Harpo
MARX BROS.
IN
"THE BIG STORE"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

21st WEEK
Dalsukh Pancholi's
Khan Daan
NEW WEST END
Daily 3, 6 and 9 p.m.

She Loved and She Sacrificed her Love!
PYAS
MURLI'S powerful story of love and Sacrifice
6th Entertaining Week
Starring:
SNEHAPRABHA, ISHWARLAL, SHAMIM
BROADWAY
Kingsway—DADAR
Daily: 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun., and Mon., (Ganesh Chaturthi) Matinee at 2-30
ON SUNDAY 13TH MORNING AT 10
"GRIHA LAKSHMI"
Starring: KANNAMBA

9th Week Of Immense Popularity!
MINERVA'S Sweet Entertainer with the Violin Touch
MINERVA PRODUCTION
PHIR MILENGE
Direction: SOHRAB MODI
Sat. Sun. Mon. (Curfew)—1 and 4 p.m. only
CENTRAL

PROTEST AGAINST BLACK-OUT OF NEWS

Devadas Gandhi Resigns From Central Press Advisory Committee

Mr. Devadas Gandhi, Managing Editor "Hindustan Times", has sent the following letter to Sir Richard Tottenham, Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, New Delhi:

"As I find myself wholly out of sympathy with the policy pursued by the Government at present in regard to the Indian press, I feel that my continuing as a member of the Central Press Advisory Committee can serve no useful purpose. You are aware that my own paper has had to close down because it could not reconcile itself to the various restrictions imposed from time to time upon the publication of factual news. This decision to close the paper, at enormous sacrifice, was not taken lightly, coming as it did at the end of a long period of conscious effort on my part to work in harmony and co-operation with the Government. In my judgment, at no stage during the last two years could the Government bring themselves to regard the press in general as anything better than a tolerable nuisance. This I profoundly deplore. In free countries the Government shows deference to the press, which exercises a volume of influence over public affairs next to that of the Government itself. In India the press is officialised or forced to be subservient to the Government. Life for the press is an eternal struggle with Authority. But at the present juncture the conditions make even a struggle impossible and the only self-respecting and, indeed, safe alternative for newspapers seems to me to close down for the time being. This view, as you are no doubt aware, has also been arrived at independently by several other newspapers in the country.

BLACK-OUT OF NEWS

I hardly expect you to agree with me, but I must not conceal from you or from the public, in so far as I can reach it, my view of the matter. The only conclusion I have been able to draw as one conversant with the actual operation of censorship, euphemistically called "Press Advice", during the past four weeks is that the intention is to produce an effective, if not total, blackout of news of happenings in this country and to convey an obscured picture both to the outside world as well as internally in the country. Nothing can remove from the mind of the average newspaperman the feeling that it is not in the personal interest of those closely associated with the policy of violent repression to allow a clear picture of not only factual happenings but the state of public feeling in this country to be conveyed to the various authorities of the United Nations including Great Britain itself. The press in India has nothing to do with any movement subversive or otherwise, but it is relevant to state that it has been, as a whole, in complete sympathy with the essentials of the Congress demand and even to-day rejects the argument that the demand is incapable of being met or that the Congress is interested in securing the domination of its own party organization. And I do feel that the section of the press (which represents the vast majority of newspapers) which has strenuously backed the Congress demand since the commencement of the War, cannot now be a party to the suppression of the Congress point of view by the Government policy of wilful suppression of the truth. You will, therefore, agree that holding the views I do I should no longer continue to be a member of the Central Press Advisory Committee.

I am formally tendering my resignation to the President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, but in view of my close connection with your Press Advisory Department I have deemed it proper also to inform you of the step I am taking.

I also surrender herewith the Pass, as required under the rules, which has so far enabled me to secure admission to the office of the Chief Press Adviser in the Secretariat.

I am taking the liberty of passing this letter on for publication.

Trade And Finance

RISE IN GILT-EDGED MARKET

SHORT-TERM MONEY EASY

(From Our Special Correspondent)
Bombay, Sept. 11.

MONEY: The local short-term money market continued to be characterised by an easy tendency throughout the week under review. Day-to-day loans were nominally quoted at 1/4 per cent with three to six months' money around 1/2 per cent. There was no appreciable change in the amount tendered for investment in Treasury Bills, but the discount rate went up from Re. 0-6-5 to Re. 0-7-9 per cent per annum.

EXCHANGE: The self-same dull conditions characterised the rupee/sterling exchange market during the week. Sellers of spot T T on London quoted 1s 5 63/64d with buyers at 1s 6d. Merchant rates fixed by the Exchange Banks' Association were unchanged as under:—

Sellers of T T on London (spot and upto six months) ... 1s. 5 31/32d.
Buyers of T T on London (spot and upto six months ... 1s. 6 1/32d.

In the New York market, the sterling/dollar cross-rate remained unchanged at 403.75 cents.

GOLD: While the gold market remained officially open, there was no forward trading although there was good demand for ready gold. The price of ready gold, in consequence went up from Rs. 56 to Rs. 59. Sovereigns were also quoted higher at Rs. 43-8 in consonance with the gold rates. Stocks of the metal are estimated to be about 100,000 tolas.

SILVER: The silver market also remained officially open, but there was no trading in the forward section. Ready silver, however, was in good demand as a result of improved up-country offtake. The Reserve Bank of India continued to supply fine silver on tap till Tuesday afternoon, but thereafter they are reported to have suspended sales. The price of ready silver, in consequence, shot up from Rs 85-4 to Rs. 91 on Wednesday. In London, both cash and forward silver was quoted at 23 1/2d throughout. Floating stocks of the metal in the local market are estimated to be about 6,500 bars.

GILTEDGED: The local giltedged market ruled steady throughout with a fractional improvement in prices. The turnover, however, was somewhat circumscribed in view of the disturb political situation. 3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper was quoted a shade higher at Rs 93-8, 2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 loan at Rs. 98-14 and 3 per cent 1946 bonds at Rs. 102-2, 3 per cent 1951/54 loan was static at Rs. 99-14 and 4 per cent 1943 bonds at Rs. 102-3. There was some investment demand in 3 per cent 1963/65 loan at Rs. 94 and in 3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 loan at Rs. 102-11. 4 per cent 1960/70 loan was wanted at Rs. 109-2 and 4 1/2 per cent 1958/60 loan at Rs. 113. 5 per cent 1946/55 Tax Free loan was quoted at Rs. 109-1.

SHARES: The share market remained closed throughout.

CALCUTTA: The Jute Section of the Calcutta Share market ruled firm during the week. Prices in most cases showed a rising tendency on good investment and speculative demand. The volume of business was reported to be fairly large.

Protest Against Licensing Of Yarn Dealers

Sheth Haridas Madhavdas, Chairman of the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., has sent the following telegram to the Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Dept. New Delhi, on 9th inst.

"The Bombay Yarn Exchange views with grave concern the recent move by the Government of India for licensing yarn dealers. In view of the considerable increase in production of cotton yarn and rapidly falling exports due to international developments, not only substantial urplus yarn is available for handloom weavers, but even their margins are widening. The Exchange is convinced that licence at such a juncture is not only uncalled for but likely to defeat its obvious object apart from causing hardships to merchants. The Exchange strongly protests against such unnecessary interference from Government which is likely to dislocate trade and therefore requests its immediate abandonment or at any rate its postponement until such time when its introduction is found necessary after consulting Yarn Advisory Committees."

EASTERN BANK LD.—The manager of the Bombay office of Eastern Bank writes: We have received a telegram from our London office advising that the Directors have declared an Interim Dividend at the rate of 2sh. per share less Income-tax at the rate of 10sh. per pound. Dividend payable 6th Oct. Transfer books closed from 22nd Sept. to 3rd Oct. (both days inclusive).

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN
London, Sept. 10.

	This week
Total bullion	£ 1,401,000
Public deposits	8,400,000
(a) Other deposits	186,400,000
Government securities	136,700,000
(b) Other securities	21,100,000
Notes, Gold and Silver Coin	49,900,000
Notes in circulation	831,500,000
Ratio of reserve to liabilities	25.61 p.c.
(a) Other deposits include bankers	139,800,000
(b) Other securities include discounts and advances	5,100,000
Total deposits	194,800,000
Total securities	157,800,000

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 11.

On Thursday, the New York cotton market was narrow and featureless. Operators are inclined to await Washington developments in connection with price-fixing programme. There was routine trade buying and the session closed at a net rise of 8 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices improved 11 points at 19.75c. per lb.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also steady and closed at a rise of 6 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices gained points at 18.75c. per lb.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Sept. 10

October	18.39+06
December	18.62+06
January	18.65+06
Middling Spot	19.75+11

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Sept. 10

October	18.56+06
December	18.77+07
January	18.81+07
Middling Spot	18.75+06

NEW YORK COTTON NOON CALL
New York, Sept. 10

October	18.29
December	18.52
March	18.66

LONDON SILVER
London, Sept. 10

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 1/2

LONDON GOLD
London, Sept. 10

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£8-8-0

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Sept. 10

T T London on:
New York sellers 4.02 1/2 buyers 4.03 1/2
Madrid official 40.5
Montreal sellers 4.43 buyers 4.47
Zurich sellers 17.3 buyers 17.4
Stockholm sellers 16.85 buyers 16.95

Latest Commercial

COTTON
DECEMBER
New York, Sept. 11

Previous closing	18.62
To-day's opening	18.60
Difference	—.02

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Sept. 11

Following are the New York opening ranges:—
October not received.
December not received
March not received.

LONDON COMMODITIES
London Sept. 11.

SEEDS
Castorseeds Bombay September/October (£28 nominal) £28 quoted
Linseed Calcutta September/October (£22 1/4 quoted) £22 1/4 quoted
Linseed La Plata September/October unquoted
Groundnuts Coromandal September/October East Coast India shipment (£25 1/4 quoted) £24 1/4 quoted. West Coast India shipment (£25 1/2 quoted) £25 quoted

LONDON METALS
Electric Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES
New York, Sept. 11.

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON
Previous closing 4.03 3/4
To-day's opening ..... not received

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, Sept. 11.
Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/8 buyers.
To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/8 buyers.
To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/8 buyers.

LONDON BULLION
LONDON GOLD
London, Sept. 11.
London Gold (£8 8-0) £8-8-0
LONDON SILVER
London, Sept. 11.
Spot (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d
Forward (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d

CROSS RATES
London, Sept. 11.
London on Bombay (1-5 1/32 sellers 1-5 31/32 buyers) 1-5 1/32 sellers; 1-5 31/32 buyers
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36

DISCOUNTS
3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Sept. 11.
The London Stock Exchange was steady to-day.

3½ PER CENT STERLING LOAN
London, Sept. 11.
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £100 7/16

AUSTRALIAN LOAN
5 per cent 1958-68 £101

BRITISH FUNDS
2 1/2 per cent British Consols £32 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £107 1/2
2 per cent Conversion Loan £100 /8
4 per cent Funding Loan £116 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £106 3/16
3 per cent War Loan £101 7/8 Ex Div.
4 per cent Victory Bonds £114 7/8

INDUSTRIALS
Standard Motors 19-3
Marks and Spencer Ordinary 39-0
Electric Music Industry 17-6
Princhin Johnson 26-9
Imperial Chemical 33-6
Woolsworth Ordinary 87-0
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rate £77 1/8
Dundee 29-3
Unilever Ordinary 29-0
Ford Motors 29-3
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary £62 1/8
British American Tobacco Ordy £4 1/8
Carreas 'A' £5 13/16
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary £6 17/32
F and O Defd 32-3
Distillers 89-9
Bredfords Dyes 10-3
British Celanese 12-4 1/2
J and P Coates 38-0
Courtaulds Ordinary 38-0
Fine Cotton Spinners 11-5
Vickers Limited Ordinary 17-4
Inter Nickels dol 40
Indian Iron 41-3.

TEA SHARES
Assam 14-6
Donaro Tea 34-4 1/2
Empire of India 18-0

JUTE
Barnagore £5

RUBBER SHARES
Anglo Dutch Ruber 9-9
Gula Kelampong 7-6
Rubber Plant 14-3

MINING SHARES
Nandydrug 17-6
Burma Corporation 3-4 1/2
Rio Tintos £5 1/8
East Rand Properties £1 3/4
Rand Mines £6 1/2

MINE SHARES
Crown £8 3/8
Associated Portland Cement 51-10 1/2
Trinidad Leasehold 71-10 1/2
Sub-Nigel £5 15/16
Spring Mines Split Shares £0 15/16
Union Corporation 131-3

OIL SHARES
Venezuela Persian 37-6
Anglo-India 51-10 1/2
Burma Oil £1 29/32
Mexican Eagle 11-1 1/2
Shell Transport £2 19/32
Royal Dutch £20

RAILWAY SHARES
Great Western Ordinary £47 1/2
London Midland Ordinary £22 1/8
London North Eastern Defd £2 13/16
London Southern Defd £18
London Transport 5 per cent £124 1/2
London Transport 'C' £48

New York Stock Exchange
New York, Sept. 11.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—
General Motors (dol 37 5/8) dol 37 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 25 7/8) mutilated
United States Steel (dol 46 1/2) dol 45 5/8
U. S. Steel Preference (dol 108 3/4) unquoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Sept. 10

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£65
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£100 7/16
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£32 13/16
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£107 9/16
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	£106 1/4
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£116 9/16
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£114 7/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£5 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg)	£56 1/2
National Bank of India	£27 1/4

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Following is the statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Central Bank of India, Limited for the fortnight dated 31st August, 1942:—

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000	
Capital Paid-up	1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	1,01,00,000
Deposits, Debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills Payable, etc.,	53,05,90,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	7,71,35,000
	Rs. 63,46,25,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other Authorised Securities	8,37,93,000
Loans on Government and Other Authorised Securities	3,56,00,000
Bills Discounted	1,24,04,000
Lands and Buildings	1,13,16,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	6,72,13,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.	43,43,00,000
	Rs. 63,46,28,000

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WATERBURY'S COMPOUND
TO KEEP YOU FIT

Calcutta Europeans Demand National Govt.

Several District Boards And Municipalities Superseded

SEARCHES, ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS CONTINUE

A demand that the British Government should forthwith announce its readiness to transfer full powers to a National Government of India and provide immediate facilities for its formation was made in a resolution passed unanimously by a meeting of a group of Europeans representing most sections of the community in Calcutta held under the presidentship of Mr. Arthur Moore, ex-Editor of the "Statesman".

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

Discussing the practicability of formation of a real National War Government in India, which will include representatives of both the Muslim League and the Congress, Mr. Arthur Moore says in the course of a statement that he is "forced to the conclusion that the root of India's mistrust of Britain's promises for the future lies in the distrustful attitude towards Indians in the present of those directing the British policy and that the essential obstacle to coalition is the British Government's failure hitherto to say that they want such National Government as the Australian and Canadian Governments enjoy. This they can do without any constitutional overhaul by merely operating the emergency legislation passed by Parliament for India in June, 1940. The emergency contemplated there has all too evidently arisen. Had Sir Stafford Cripps been empowered to offer such a transfer he would have succeeded. Success is still to be had, but the sands are running out."

HEAL WIDENING BREACH

Mr. Moore presided over a meeting of a group of Europeans drawn from most sections of the community, in Calcutta, held on September 8 to consider the present situation in the country.

The meeting unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"That this meeting is of the opinion that the British Government should forthwith announce its readiness to transfer full powers to a National Government of India and provide immediate facilities for its formation.

A committee was appointed to consider the possibility of holding a public meeting to ascertain the general feeling of the community.

Mr. Moore says that the proposed public meeting "can in my view do something to heal the dangerously widening breach. As the dry season approaches the necessity for uniting should surely overwhelm us and sink all else". —A. P.

RAIDS AND ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

Forty-seven persons were arrested at Arsama in connection with the disturbances, which occurred three days ago, in which the local police station and the post office were set on fire. The situation in Calcutta and suburbs considerably improved to-day and the disturbed areas have returned to almost normal. A few isolated cases of cutting the trolley ropes of tramcars have been reported from certain localities.

RAIDS IN CITY

A few places in the city were raided to-day by the special branch police, who, after searches lasting several hours, took into custody about half a dozen persons under the Defence of India Rules.

SCHOLARSHIPS WILL BE FORFEITED

A Press Note states: The Bengal Government have ordered that students who subsequent to this notice absent themselves from schools and colleges for political reasons will forfeit scholarships or stipends.

COLLECTIVE FINES

Under the Collective Fines Ordinance the Governor of Bengal has imposed a collective fine of Rs. 10,000 on the inhabitants of each of the villages of Kalashakati and Rahamatpur within the jurisdictions of the Bakarganj and Abuganj police stations respectively.

"This action has been taken by Government in consequence of lawlessness inspired by Congress workers in pursuance of the present Congress programme. In Kalashakati the combined Posts and Telegraph Office with its contents and the records of a steamer company were burnt. In Rahamatpur the Post and Telegraph Office was looted and burnt by the crowd.—A.P.

THREE KILLED IN POLICE FIRING

SILIGURI, Sept. 10.

Three persons were killed and about a dozen others injured when the police had to open fire on an unruly crowd here yesterday.

A number of people formed themselves into a procession and attempted to raid the local police station by pelting stones and brickbats. The Sub-Divisional Officer tried to persuade the crowd to disperse, but they became more violent and firing had to be resorted to by the police. The Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling has promulgated the order prohibiting meeting or any other congregation in Siliguri.

The President of the local Congress Committee and another Congressman have been taken into custody.—A.P.

Several Govt. Offices Gutted

NAOKHALI, Sept. 10.

As the result of a fire which broke out on the night of the sixth instant at Mutiguni the corrugated tin house, in which the Branch Post Office, Union Board, Union Bench and Court and Debt Settlement Board Offices were housed, together with all the postal and other office records and properties were completely gutted. —A.P.

POLICE SEARCHES IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

The special branch police searched several places in Calcutta this morning and seized some alleged objectionable books, and papers. Six persons were also arrested.

The Serampore Municipality was superseded with effect from September 8 for the duration of the Defence of India Rules in force.

A Gazette Extraordinary announces that collective fine of Rs. 10,000 was imposed on the inhabitants of each of the Kalashakthi and Rahamatpur villages in the Bakarganj District.

A Press Note issued by the Government ordered that students who, subsequent to this Note, absent themselves from schools and colleges for political reasons, will forfeit their scholarships and stipends.

All the seven Congress nominated commissioners of the Rajshahi Municipality out of the total of 21, have resigned their offices. The Principals of the affiliated colleges of the Calcutta University met in a conference this afternoon under the presidency of Dr. B. C. Roy, Vice-Chancellor, when a decision that the colleges should be kept open was reached.

An excise shop at Pura in Tangibari Thana was looted and articles were thrown into water.—United Press.

Arrests In Assam

SYLHET, Sept. 11.

Mr. A. K. Chanda, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Assam Legislative Assembly, who is now detained in the Sylhet Jail, has resigned the Commissionership of the Silchard Municipality.

Six women 'satyagrahis' were arrested yesterday for picketing the Judges Court.

Several girls who picketed before the Munsiff's Court of Habiganj were taken to custody, but were subsequently let off. A batch of processionists were arrested. —United Press.

Reward For Information Concerning Sabotage

SHILLONG, Sept. 11.

Rewards up to Rs. 1,000 have been declared by the Assam Government for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person guilty of sabotage against railways, telegraphs or telephones.

The Government, in a Press Note in this connection has emphasised the need for public co-operation in Government's determination to resist unlawful activities.—United Press.

SIX MONTHS' FOR LEADING PROCESSION

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mrs. Gangaben, who was arrested on a charge of leading an unlawful Congress procession and shouting Congress slogans on September 9, at Shivaji Park was produced to-day before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court.

In the course of his evidence Mr. Vittal M. Kalyanpur, sub-Inspector of Police Mahim Section, stated that on September 9, on receipt of information, he went to Shivaji Park at about 6 p.m. and saw Mrs. Gangaben, accused, leading a procession of about 50 persons with a Congress Flag in her hand and on seeing the police, the members of the procession ran helter-skelter. But the accused stood there shouting slogans He immediately arrested her.

The accused admitted the fact but pleaded not guilty to the charge under rule 56-1A and 4 of the Defence of India Rule and the Government order S.D.V. 102.

"WIFE'S DUTY FIRST".

The magistrate finding her guilty observed, in the course of his judgment that she is a young woman of 21 years and her husband has just passed out his examination in Accountancy and wanted to set up business, it was unfortunate that at a time when he needs all the help and encouragement of his wife, she had chosen to lead a procession with a Congress Flag and commit a breach of law. She had failed to realise her first duty of a young wife towards a husband. The magistrate sentenced her to 6 months' simple imprisonment.

Arrests And Convictions In Surat

SURAT, Sept. 11.

Messrs. Chandrakant Krishnaram, Dhansukhlal Laxmiram, Nanabhai Manchharam and Balubhai Prabhudas who were arrested yesterday were sentenced to one and half year's rigorous imprisonment each.

Messrs. Nanubhai K. Desai, Shantilal Motiram, Ishvarlal Vrajlal and Vishnuram were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each or in default, to undergo another six months' imprisonment.

Messrs. Jayantilal Thakordas, Chhotalal Jamnadas and Bipin Kumar Bhagwandas were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each, while Mr. Niranjan Dahyabhai was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150, in default, to undergo six months' imprisonment. Mr. Indrakant Pranshankar Shukla was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Ten people were arrested yesterday in the City.

Messrs. Chhaganlal Narottamdas and Ramanlal Gordhandas were arrested for leading 'Prabhat Pheris.'

A student who picketed near the Sarvajanik Middle School was arrested. Shreemati Deviben Bhaidas Patel, Shreemati Laxmiben Bhanabhai and Gangabai Mangabhai Patel were arrested for picketing near Mahila Vidyalay, while Shreemati Shardaben was arrested for alleged attempt of distributing prohibitory literature.

Mr. Champaklal Deojibhai was arrested for trying to address an assembly at the Ruwala's Tekra. —United Press.

Students' Demonstrations In Nasik

NASIK, Sept. 11.

Most of the college and high school students took a holiday yesterday. After having staged demonstrations in front of the Government Girls' High School, the students took out a procession which was dispersed by the police near Raviwar Peth. Two of the processionists were arrested.

Mr. V. C. Pawar, who was declared an "absconder" by the Government, was arrested here and detained in the Nasik Road Central Jail.—United Press.

Nadiad Municipality Superseded

Friday's Bombay Government Gazette (Extraordinary) notifies that the Nadiad Borough Municipality has been superseded for a period of six months for passing objectionable resolutions.

The powers and duties of the Municipality have been vested in Mr. Syed A. M. Bukhari, the Huzur Mamlatdar of Broach.

Procession And Arrests In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 11.

Twenty-five girls took out a procession to-day but they dispersed at the sight of the police.

Mr. Indravadan Thakore, editor of the "Gujarat Samachar", a Gujarati daily, was arrested today under rule 126 of the D. I. R.

Eight other arrests were made.

The curfew area has been slightly changed from to-day. Raja Mehta's Street has been excluded while Mamunaik's Street has been included.—A. P.

CONVICTIONS IN KARNATAK

HUBLI, September 10.

The Hubli Resident Magistrate has sentenced four persons to various terms ranging from 18 months to 6 months for reading Mahatma Gandhi's message in the villages.

Five other persons have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and to pay fine for distributing objectionable pamphlets and reading Mahatma Gandhi's message in public.

Five persons were sentenced at Byadgi to various terms of imprisonment and to pay fine for taking out a procession.

Two persons were sentenced at Tumminikatti to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each for taking out a "Prabhat Pheri" and flag salutation.

Five persons were sentenced at Gajendragad to various terms of imprisonment and to pay fine for taking procession.

STUDENTS ABSENT FROM CLASSES

About 250 students who absented themselves from classes went round the town with Khadi and distributed it to various prominent people including a Sub-Judge and the District Leader of the National War Front, says a report received from Gadag.

The report adds that the students collected money also for the coming Charkha Jayanthi.—United Press.

Procissionists Arrested

(From Our Correspondent)

NASIK, Sept. 10

Most of the College and High School students took a holiday yesterday, to mark the completion of a month, since the arrest of Mahatmaji and other leaders. After staging demonstrations in front of the Government Girls' High School, the students took out a procession which was dispersed by the police in Raviwar Peth, where two of the processionists were arrested.

Mr. V. C. Pawar, the Secretary of the Nasik City Congress Committee who was declared an "absconder" by the Government, was arrested here, on the 8th instant and has been detained in the Nasik Road Central Prison.

Press Correspondent Arrested

BENARES, Sept. 11.

It is reported that Mr. Bikramaditya Singh, a registered correspondent and member of the editorial staff of the "Aj" a Hindi daily which has not yet resumed publication, was arrested at Ghazipur where he had gone to act as a special reporter.—United Press.

POLICE SEARCHES IN LAHORE

LAHORE, Sept. 10.

Police searched this morning the office of the daily "Pratap" and the private residence of Mr. Khusalchand, Proprietor of the paper, and arrested Yodhbir, his fourth son, under Rule 120 of the Defence of India Rules. Nothing incriminating was reported to have been found. Yodhbir is actively connected with the Lahore Branch of the Hindustan Scout Association.

Police also searched the office of the Hindustan Scout Association in Lahore under an order issued by the District Magistrate. —United Press.

Frontier Advocates Suspend Practice

PESHAWAR, Sept. 10.

It is understood that Khan Abdul Quaiyum Khan, M.L.A. (Central), Barrister, Mr. Syed Quaiyum Shah, Pleader, Mr. Madanlal, Vakil and Kazi Ataullah Khan have suspended their practice.—United Press.

RED SHIRT LEADER TO DISCUSS FUTURE PLANS

PESHAWAR, September 11.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is at Sardaryab, where he is meeting Red Shirt workers tomorrow to review the situation and discuss future plans.

Mehta Madan Lall, Advocate, a Congressite, who was appointed Notary Public and Oath Commissioner for the District of Peshawar by the Congress Ministry in 1938, has been removed from these offices by the Provincial Government.—A. P.

40 RED SHIRTS ARRESTED

PESHAWAR, September 11.

According to a report received here from Bannu, about 40 Khudai Khidmatgars were arrested yesterday in connection with picketing at schools which continues for the last three days.—United Press.

More Students Arrested

BANGALORE, Sept. 11.

Thirteen more students were arrested in front of the University Medical School, Bangalore, to-day for picketing.

EDITORS REFUSED BAIL

An application for bail moved on behalf of the editors of local dailies who were arrested on the night of September 8 was rejected by the City Magistrate this afternoon. The Magistrate observed that as the offences with which the accused are charged falls under the Defence of India Act as applied to Mysore and as Rule 130A of the Defence of India Rules is against the release of the accused in custody the prayer for bail is rejected.

The case is posted for October 16 for further hearing.—A. P.

Vizagapatam Dt. Board Superseded

MADRAS, Sept. 11.

The Government of Madras have ordered the suppression of the Vizagapatam and Cuddapah District Boards for a period of six months "as the Boards have in the resolutions passed at the meetings held on the 24th August and 4th September respectively endorsed the resolution passed by the All-India Congress Committee, condemned the action of the Government in arresting Congress leaders and the measures adopted by the Government to put down disorderly activities and also resolved as a protest to close for a day their offices and in the case of the Cuddapah District Board all other institutions except dispensaries under their control."

The Collectors of Vizagapatam and Cuddapah have been appointed as special officers of the respective District Boards.—A. P.

Toddy Shop Burnt

MADRAS, September 11.

A Press Note issued by the Government of Madras says that a toddy shop at Karayampalayam near Annu in Coimbatore district was burnt on the night of September 7.

A crowd which attempted to hold a meeting in Mangalore in violation of the order and which indulged in stone-throwing was dispersed by a mild lathi charge. Similarly a crowd, which attempted to picket the District Court at Mangalore on September 10, was also dispersed.

In Madras City the attendance in all colleges and schools is normal.—United Press.

FIFTY STUDENTS ARRESTED

Cane Charge On Squatting Processionists

BANGALORE, September 10.

Three batches of student picketers totalling about 50 were taken into custody by the police today for preventing students of the Medical School from attending classes.

A large number of students assembled outside the compound of the Medical School in Bangalore City at an early hour this morning with the object of preventing students from attending examinations being conducted since yesterday. After the arrest of some students by the police for picketing, a procession was noticed heading its way towards the Medical School. The police ordered them to disperse. The processionists refused but squatted on the road instead, obstructing traffic. The police had to resort to a mild cane charge and the crowd dispersed.

BAN ON DRILL

The District Magistrate of Kadur has passed orders under the Defence of India Rules as applied to Mysore prohibiting the exercise, movement, evolution or drill of a military nature, with or without arms or articles capable of being used as arms, by the public within the Municipal limits of Chickmagalpur Town (about 150 miles from Bangalore) for a period of six months. Any contravention of this order is punishable with imprisonment for a term extending to five years or with fine or with both.—A. P.

ARRESTS AND SENTENCES.

(From Our Correspondent.

RAJKOT, Sept 9.

Yestedday M. Asagarali and a student were arrested. Gulabbhai Vora and a student Detenu were released unconditionally Sjt. Iswargiri worker of Wadhwan was sentenced to 22 months' R. I. for various offences.

POLICE SUPDT. DIES OF WOUNDS

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Sept. 9.

Syt. Jatubha Rana, Supdt. of Police, Gondal, died to-day in hospital as a result of wounds due to a encounter wit gang of dacoits near Ganod. Rajkot observes Hartal to-day and schools are almost deserted.

Not only Multi Millions Cured but unnumberable cured *Why Not You?*

WORLD RENOWNED DR

Seek a talented physician. Quacks endanger your life. Bogus and wordy advertisements lead you astray. If you want real man and guaranteed return for your investment then consult at once world-wide famous and well experienced Dr. of doctors Lukmanul-mulk Z. M. RAI, M.D.H. first (London) first class gold medalist M. B., B. S. H. first class degree-holder sex specialist registered by the Government of India, who cured unnumberable hopeless patients and got many gold medals and certificates from Rajahs, Maharajahs, Zamindars and Government Officers. The following diseases cured. Sexual weakness, nervous debility, spermatorrhoea, wet dreams, Gonorrhoea, Syphilis and (Piles) within a week, with cent per cent guarantee without operation like magic. Truth needs no colouring All that glitters is not gold, Be careful from imitators.

Manager and Asstt.

Dr. R. A. Khiji, M.B.H. & Dr. M. A. Klair, L.C.M.H. Gold Medalist.

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on family, love, profession etc. Lucky numbers, days by Monthly details. 1 year Rs. 3. Weekly Rs 10. Five Answers Re 1 V.P. As. 5. State sex, age and writing time Hanuman Jothisha Ashramam. Tiruttani, S. India.

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Normo-Gastrine

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50 TABLETS LAST A WEEK

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Of all chemists, dispensaries and dealers.

BURGOYNE'S NORMO-GASTRINE

SANDBAGS & BRICK WALLS

MAY PROTECT YOUR LIFE IF THEY DO NOT

WE WILL PROTECT YOUR DEPENDENTS IF YOU ARE INSURED WITH US

WAR RISK ON CIVILIAN LIVES COVERED AT PRESENT WITHOUT EXTRA

Claims already paid exceed	Rs. 26,00,00,000
Policies in force assure over	Rs. 85,50,00,000
Annual Income for 1941 about ...	Rs. 5,00,00,000
Funds amount to nearly	Rs. 30,00,00,000

ORIENTAL

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The Romantic Rollicking Tale of a Girl who Loves Three Men and wants Them All!

SUN. MORNING AT 10-30
TARZAN AND HIS MATE
Mon. 14th Morn. 10-30
YOUNG TOM EDISON

ON THE AIR

SATURDAY, SEPT. 12.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Rashid Ahmad. 5-15 Purbi on sarangi. 5-30 Hirabai. 5-50 Afzal Husain. 6 Ghazal aur geet. 6-15 Preet ki baten. 6-45 For villagers only. 7-40 For the universities. 7-55 Afzal Husain. 8-5 Raftar-e-Zamana. 8-20 Usman Khan. 8-30 Dhol ka pol. 8-45 R. B. Chowdhury. 8-55 Jawabi Mamla. 9-45 Musical interlude. 9-50 War inquiry. 10-5 Achcha Ya Bura. 10-35 Hirabai.

Bombay I—II—Programmes

244 metres (1,231 kc/s) and 41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. As in Delhi 2. 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English. 8-10 to 8-50 As in Delhi II 8-50 News in Marathi 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 to 9-30 As in Delhi 2. 12 to 12-45 p.m. As in Delhi 2. 12-45 News in Hindustani. 12-50 News in Marathi. 12-55 News in Gujarati. 1 to 1-30 As in Delhi 2. 1-30 News in English. 1-40 to 2 As in Delhi 2. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Variety. 5-45 Instrumental music. 5-55 Local news and announcements. 6 Children's half hour. 6-30 News in English. 6-40 News in Hindustani. 6-45 to 7 "World Affairs" Electrical recording of a talk from the B.B.C. 7 Chaufer Nazar. 7-15 to 7-30. As in Delhi 2.

From 7-30 p.m. Bombay 2 will operate on 61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 p.m. Commercial news. 7-45 News in Marathi. 7-55 News in Gujarati. 8-5 Listeners' letters. 8-15 to 8-30 As in Delhi 2. 8-30 Dhol ka pol. 8-45 to 9 "Plan your vegetables" a talk by M. H. Brown 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Musical interlude. 9-50 to 10-45 As in Delhi 2.

TO-DAY'S FOOTBALL AT PAREL: The following matches will be played to-day (Saturday), on St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel. At 5 p.m. Government Railway Police vs. Bhimraj Sports Club; and at 6 p.m. City Police "B" V. St. Mary's Old Boys.

W. I. BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIPS 1942: Matches for to-day (Saturday), are as under:—

Court No. 1.—5-45 p.m. Vassoodev Atmaram or Ramchandra Mahadeo Vs. Sarjoo Prasad; 6-10 p.m. B. R. Agasker Vs. N. Amrithrao; 6-30 p.m. C. K. Menon Vs. R. Pereira or J. R. Vimadalal; 6-50 p.m. W. W. Dukle Vs. B. P. Koppikar; 7-15 p.m. C. Gomes and A. N. Other Vs. P. G. Desai and A. N. Other; 7-45 p.m. Miss K. Haji and K. M. Rangnekar Vs. N. Amrithrao and Partner.

Court No. 2.—5-45 p.m. M. P. Desai Vs. N. Shums; 6-10 p.m. M. Sampat Vs. J. K. Umrigar; 6-30 p.m. C. R. Dhurandhar Vs. S. B. Katara; 6-50 p.m. K. Mashruwalla Vs. "B" Player; 7-15 p.m. Ganpat Ramji and Sarjoo Prasad Vs. S. G. Salve and Partner.

Court No. 3.—5-45 p.m. S. B. Sukthankar Vs. D. M. Bhatt; 6-10 p.m. R. D. Desai Vs. A. Diwan; 6-30 p.m. S. Desai Vs. S. V. Muzumdar; 6-50 p.m. V. M. Bhatt Vs. "A" Player; 7-15 p.m. R. G. C. Chatriwalla and Partner Vs. "A" Mixed Pair.

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Sat. 12th to Mon. 14th at 12-30 P.M. also

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YOU CAN'T FOOL The PUBLIC!

You cannot for instance make them believe that a bad film is good, however much you boast it. A good film is good by popular opinion, and its merit cannot be hidden even if you don't boast it. Take for instance the case of AMAR'S ANKH MICHOWLI, now in 11th week at IMPERIAL. Since its release people have been telling one another that it is good. And you cannot stop the people from giving it this publicity. WHY? See the film yourself, and don't forget to take your family. The answer is in the film the shows are at 4, 7 & 10 p. m. daily and also at 1 p. m. on Sat. & Sun. This Monday there is special Matinee at 1 p. m.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadrapad Shud 2, 1998
Muslim: Saban 30, 1361
Parsi: Farvardin 7, 1312
Sunrise: 7-27 a.m. Sunset 7-43 (N.S.T.)
Hightide: 0-36, 12-54 Lowtide: 6-31, 19-00

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Pyas" 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day and to-morrow 2-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Kunwara Bap" 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day and to-morrow 1-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Week-End in Havana" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Arman" 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-morrow 2-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Bed Time Story" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
METRO—"In This Our Life" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.
EXCELSIOR—"Mexican Spitfire at Sea" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Phir Milange" 1 and 4 p.m. only
NEW WEST-END—"Khan Daan" 3, 6 and 9 p.m.
KRISHNA—"State Guests" 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee: to-day and to-morrow 12 noon.
AURORA—"Tony Dick and Harry" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Roti" 3-45, 6-45 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day and to-morrow 12-30
HINDMATA—"Return of Toofan Mail" 4-15 7, 9-45 p.m. Matinee: to-day and to-morrow 1-30 p.m.
PARADISE—"Ride-em Cowboy" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Sasurai" 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day and to-morrow 2-15 p.m.
APOLLO—"Garib" 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day and to-morrow 2 p.m.
EDWARD—"Khazanchi" 1 and 4 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Basant" 1 and 4 p.m. Matinee: Sunday and Monday 10 a.m.
ROXY—"Jhoola" 2-15, 5-45 9 p.m. Matinee: Sunday & Monday 11 a.m.
NOVELTY—"Jhankar" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day and to-morrow 1-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Mata" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day and to-morrow 1-30
CITY LIGHT—"Lagan" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day and to-morrow 1-30
IMPERIAL—"Ankh-Michowli" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day and to-morrow 1
PRAKASH—"Jeewan Prabhat" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day and to-morrow 1

Domestic Occurrence

BIRTH.

BHANSALI—To Mrs. Sarulata wife of Dr. Narbheram Parbhudas Bhansali. Evacuee Rangoon—the gift of a son at Dr. (Mrs.) Wadia's Maternity Home.—Bombay.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Yesterday morning, Devraj Jagnath Duve, a Hindi teacher, in an English School in Bandra was arrested by Sub-Inspector Moulvi, while he was moving about the Bandra Bazar area with a Congress flag and shouting anti-war slogans.

SATTA BOOKIES.

Nanubhai Hassan and Miraji Kalu who were arrested by Sergeant John James Dangerfield for receiving satta betting in Chimbai Bandra were placed before Mr. R. D. Mody. First Class City Magistrate, who sentenced Hassan to pay a fine of Rs. 500, in default 2 months' R. I. Kalu was sentenced to pay Rs. 500, in default one month's R. I.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION: To-day's (Saturday) lecture at the Royal Institute of Science by Dr. Bal is postponed.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY: The 13th annual general meeting of the Social Service League, Bombay, will be held to-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m. (new S.T.) in the League's head office, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road.

RAMKRISHNA ASHRAM: Swami Sambuddhananda will give a religious discourse on Ishavasyo Upanishad to-day (Saturay), at 5-30 p.m. (N.S.T.) at the Ashram Premises, 64, Portuguese Church St. Dadar B. B. and C. I. Ry.

FRIENDS OF SOVIET UNION STUDY CIRCLE: The weekly study class will be held to-day (Saturday), at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Girgaum Office (Stone Building, Charni Road), when Com. R. M. Jambhekar will speak on "the foreign policy of the U. S. S. R."

INSURANCE SOCIETY BOMBAY: A meeting of the Society will be held at 3 p.m. to-day (Saturday), in the Office of United India Life Assurance Co., U.N.I. Building, to discuss and adopt the constitution.

BOMBAY MATHEMATICAL COLLOQUIUM: There will be a discussion of the papers in Mathematics set at the I.A., I.Sc., B.A. and B.Sc., Examinations this year, to-day (Saturday), in the Royal Institute of Science at 4-30 p.m.

SHRIMANT SAYAJIRAO MAHARAJ SANGEET KALA BHAVAN: On behalf of Shreemant Sayajirao Maharajs Kalabhavan, there will be a weekly programme on Sunday the 13th inst. at 7-30 p.m. in the Kalabhavan Hall, Vahidina Mansion, Parel, Poibawadi. On this occasion Prof. Yeshwantrao will deliver a lecture on "Necessity of Musical Literature.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: Telegrams for Northern India, Karachi and its adjacent areas are subject to serious delay owing to imperfect communication. The Chief Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta, informs that telegraphic communication with all provinces except Madras continues to be interrupted or heavily disturbed and congested. All telegrams are therefore subject to serious delay.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION: The following religious discourses will be held by Swami Sambuddhanandaji of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar Road, Saturday at 3-45 p.m. (S.T.) at Batliboi's Accountancy Institute, Prescott Road, Fort: (In English) on Vedanta Philosophy (Brahma Sutra); Sunday at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at Mission Library Hall Khar Road, (In English) Bhagawat Geeta; III. Sunday at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Mission Library Hall, Khar Road, (In English) Teachings of Bhagawan Shree Ramakrishna Paramahamsa

FATAL JUMP FROM LORRY: Shiva Limba (20) a mill operative who had fallen from a motor lorry in motion, was admitted on Thursday at the J.J. Hospital. He died early on Friday morning. It was stated in the Coroner's Court that Shiva Limba was seated in his Company's office motor lorry proceeding slowly in the compound of Atlas Mill, situated at Reay Road. Suddenly he appeared to have seen a pencil dropping from his lorry. He at once jumped out to pick up the pencil, and in so doing fell down on his head and sustained serious injuries. The inquest will be held on September 15.

RAMZAN MONTH LIGHTING REGULATION: An erroneous impression has been created by a published statement that the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in reply to representations by the Bombay Provincial Muslim League, had stated that "the Police had no objection to the Muslims having lights in their premises during the Ramzan Month."

Actually, the Commissioner of Police stated that there was no objection to the Muslim having lights in their premises, provided no light was visible from outside. This means that there has been no lifting of the black-out restrictions

CHILD'S FATAL FALL

BOMBAY, Friday.

The death of a child of about two years, due to its fall from the second floor of a building, at Duncan Road, was the tragic incident, reported yesterday evening at the Coroner's Court.

It was stated that the child Baliram Ganpat Shingmode, was playing in a neighbouring room when its mother was having her meal. Suddenly Banoobai, mother of the child, heard a cry that a child had fallen down. She looked down on the road and found it to be her own child. It was immediately removed to the B. J. Hospital where it died soon afterwards.

Accidental death was the verdict recorded, at the inquest held at the City Coroner's Court, to-day.

The "Rest" Team, the winners in the Pentangular Football Finals on Thursday.

High Court

RENT ACT ALSO PROTECTS SUB-TENANTS

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice.)

1 Punamchand Veiraj.
2. G. Raghunathdas and Co. ... Petitioners (Original Defendants).

Versus

The Bombay Cloth Market Co., Ltd. ..... Opponents (Original Plaintiffs).

This was an application in Revision from a judgment of the Court of Small Causes.

The first petitioner rented shop No. 64 in the Mangaldas Cloth Market from the Opponents in July, 1926, and in 1929 he sublet it to the second petitioner. In 1941, the opponents filed a suit to eject the petitioners from that shop. The rent of the shop being only Rs. 42-8-0, the petitioners sought the protection of the Rent Restriction Act of 1939 to resist ejectment. The trial judge of the Small Causes Court, however, decreed the opponents' suit for ejectment under Section 11 of that act, and his order was confirmed by the Full Court. Feeling aggrieved, the petitioners applied to the High Court in Revision.

His Lordship referred to the definition of "tenant" in Section 4 (4) of the Rent Restriction Act 1939, and observed that in view of the words "and includes every person from time to time deriving title under a tenant" therein, in the absence of authority his Lordship would not have the slightest doubt that the definition of a tenant included a sub-tenant. But his Lordship referred to a decision of Mr. Justice Pratt in the case of Suganchand v. Motilal (34 Bom. L.R. 154) that granting a sub-tenant derived title under the tenant still he was not within the definition unless rent was payable by him or on his account to the landlord. Though that was a case under the Bombay Rent Restriction Act of 1918, that Act contained very similar words in the definition of "tenant" in Section 2 (d) thereof. His Lordship failed to see how Mr. Justice Pratt extracted from the definition the qualification he laid down. His Lordship therefore held that the word "tenant" included a "sub-tenant".

With regard to the next contention that the Act was not intended to protect sub-tenants and that the act of sub-letting by itself amounted to cause which the Court should deem satisfactory for ejecting the tenant within the last clause to the Proviso to Section 11 of the Rent Restriction Act of 1939.

His Lordship observed that if the Act did not intend to protect sub-tenants it would have expressly excluded them. His Lordship then referred to Section 15 of the Act which clearly provided for sub-letting and comparing it with the Old Bombay Act of 1918 and with the English Act held that the present Bombay Act also intended to provide for sub-tenants and that as the tenant (first petitioner) was willing to pay the standard rent, under Section 11, the sub-tenant (second petitioner) could not be ejected.

His Lordship, therefore, allowed the Revision application and dismissed the opponents' suit with costs.

Mr. A. G. Desai appeared for the petitioners.

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. M. H. Chhatrapathi appeared for the opponents.

WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Sept. 11.

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at 8 hrs. on 7-9-42:—

Allahabad 88 79 nil, Bombay 86 75 0.02, Calcutta nil, Cawnpore 88 77 nil, Cuttack nil, Darjeeling nil, Delhi 85 74 0.69, Dehra Dun 80 71 0.92, Jacobabad 98 82 nil, Karachi 83 76 nil, Lahore 84 75 0.50, Lucknow 86 77 0.07, Madras 93 80 nil, Nagpur 89 75 0.04, Patna nil, Peshawar 95 80 nil, Shillong nil, Simla 62 56 0.99.—A. P.

Zoroastrian Co-op. Credit Bank, Ltd.

ACTIVITIES FOR 1941-42

The 15th Report of the Bank's operations together with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June 1942, is published, from which extracts are given below:—

The following figures demonstrates the progress of the Bank as it was recorded on 30-6-42:—

Number of shareholders		1,132
Subscribed & Paid-up Capital	Rs.	1,10,670
Total amount of Loans Issued during the year	,,	38,863
Amount of Loans Outstanding	,,	99,638
Total number of Loans granted	,,	994
Total of Fixed, Current and Savings Bank Deposits	Rs.	7,03,952

ACCOUNTS.

The transactions of the past year have resulted in a profit of Rs. 9,021-4-5. This figure has been arrived at after providing (1) a sum of Rs 93-15-0 for depreciation on furniture, (2) a sum of Rs. 781-2-3 to implement the contingencies reserve account which also provide a reserve for bad debts, and (3) a sum of Rs. 65 being Entrance Fees of new members for credit of the Reserve Fund.

The net profit for the year ended 30th June 1942 including the sum of Rs. 1,589-8-0 brought forward from the last year's account amounts to Rs. 10,610-12-5. After providing a sum of Rs. 1,000 for "Dividend Equalization Fund" and Rs. 2,000 for "Investment Fluctuations Reserve," and transfer of a sum of Rs. 1,506 to the Reserve Fund, being 25 per cent of the net profits in accordance with the bye-laws, there remains the balance of Rs. 6,104-12-5 for appropriation. The Committee accordingly recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of four per cent on a full twelve months' holding of shares, and proportionate to those members whose holding was of a shorter duration. This will absorb Rs. 4-152-13-4 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,951-15-1 to be carried forward to next year's ac-

A Lecture At Poona

Mr. Mani H. Mehta will deliver an important lecture on "Marching with the times" at Wadia College, Bund Garden Road, Poona, on Monday 14th instant, at 5 p.m. The lecture will be preceded by a one act drama, "The Life is a Stage", enacted by small children.

Principal V. R. Jog has kindly consented to preside. All are cordially invited.

Arrested For Profiteering

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mulji Velji, a grocer having his shop at Thakurdwar, was arrested by the Bombay Police, under the Defence of India Act, yesterday, on the charge of selling a bag of sugar at Rs. 80 when the Government controlled price is Rs. 39 per bag.

The accused was enlarged on bail to-day by Mr. R. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court.

48th ANNIVERSARY OF CHINESE REVOLUTION

BOMBAY, September 9.

The 48th anniversary of the Canton uprising, the first revolutionary attempt of Dr. Sun-Yat Sen, the father of the Chinese republic, was observed in the war-time capital Chungking on Wednesday, says a message from Chungking.

Government leaders held a meeting, marking the occasion the auditorium of the National Government on Thursday morning with, Mr. Lin Sen, Chairman of the National Government, presiding.

The President of the Central Yuan made a brief review of the history of the uprising.

Meanwhile, at the Experimental Theatre people of various walks of life held a simliar meeting under the chairmanship of the Chungking's Party Commissioner, Mr. Tung-Chi, veteran member of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee; and the Chungking Garrison Commander spoke at the meeting.—A. P

Conference Of Editors Of Suspended Newspapers

BOMBAY, Sept. 11.

The Conference of the Editors of the suspended Newspapers which was convened by Mr. Sahaldas Gandhi on September 14 will be held at the "Vandematram" Karyalaya, Frere Road, Bombay.

It is stated that about 50 Editors of various newspapers from Madras, C. P., U. P., Sind, Gujarat and other parts of the country have already intimated their intention to attend the forthcoming Conference.—United Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle

THE REACTION

The reaction in India to Mr. Churchill's speech is what it should be and what might have been expected. It is one of universal condemnation. Mr. Rajagopalachari puts it mildly when he says that Mr. Churchill's speech aggravates the already dangerous isolation of the Indian civil population from the defence of India. The "Hindu" is plain-spoken in its remark that "so far as India is concerned Mr. Churchill is as dangerously irresponsible, as arrogantly contemptuous and as purblind as ever." And one of those 90 millions who, according to Mr. Churchill, are outside the Congress following, Prof. Humayun Kabir, M.L.C., feels that "for the interests of Indo-British relations as well as for the sake of democracy and civilisation it is important that Churchills and Amerles and all that they represent should be swept away from English public life." And this is what Khan Bahadur Allahabux, Premier of a province, responsible to his legislatures, one of those who, in the language of Mr. Churchill, "stand at their posts," says: "Mr. Churchill's statement confirms the belief that the British Government had at no time any desire to part with power and to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of India and that although they are waging the present war for the defence of democracy and freedom, so far as India is concerned, they wish to continue their imperialist domination over the country."

Churchill Will Be Disillusioned

If Mr. Churchill really thought that his speech would help to discredit the Congress in India or weaken its influence, he will soon be disillusioned. Even an uncompromising critic of Congress like Sir Chimanlal Setalvad feels constrained to say that Mr. Churchill's efforts to belittle its influence will only "raise a smile." Mr. N. M. Joshi, also a non-Congressman, displays a commendable sense of fairness when he remarks that Mr. Churchill's attempt to hold the Congress responsible for the violent outbursts of indignation of the people is a travesty of truth." For Government to persist in the insinuation that Congress has now sanctioned violence will grievously mislead many more men than it has done. Those who discredit Congress will finally discredit themselves. Congress will never be discredited in the eyes of the world nor will it be crushed by repression. It has survived Dyers and Birkenheads and will survive Churchills and Amerles. Mr. Munshi says that Britain's imperialist mood will recoil on both Indian and British interests. The injury to India can only be temporary. Repression and speeches like that of Mr. Churchill will also act as a wholesome irritant to the country. But the recoil on Britain will be far more lasting in its effects, Mr. Sorensen was not far out when he said: "In a way the Prime Minister's statement will serve a good purpose. Now, we know where he stands." And we here will know now how to deal with him.

Wise Counsel

The reaction in Britain to Mr. Churchill's effusions is less important than that in India. For finally what India feels and does will count. Moreover, speaking generally, the British Parties are all one in effect where India is concerned. The fate of Sir Stafford Cripps shows how difficult it is for a Britisher to escape the imperialist brush. Taking advantage of the detention of Gandhiji and the members of the Working Committee he has indulged in the misrepresentation that on Gandhiji's intervention the Congress Committee reserved its previous approval of his precious proposals Yet it is significant that the "Manchester Guardian" does not share Mr. Churchill's complacence and warns him that "there will be deep disappointment in this country as well as among the United Nations overseas if his statement is the last word" and is not followed up with fresh attempts at a settlement. Even the "Times," pertinently reminds Mr. Churchill that after all "no settlement can be made which ignores the Congress" and that "to rally the goodwill of all Indians at a moment when the enemy is at the gate is a task of supreme importance". "The Times" also observes: "The most hopeful symptoms of the past few weeks have been the series of attempts, patient, though hitherto abortive, by Indian party and non-party leaders to find a way out through discussions among themselves". These attempts are continuing in spite of Mr. Churchill. The efforts which Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, Working President of the Hindu Mahasabha, has been making are laudable. But for these efforts to be fruitful, it is essential that the co-operation of the Muslim League should be secured in the first instance. For, Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan showed a true understanding of the realities of the situation when he told Dr. Mukherjee that if he wanted to discuss the Muslim point of view Mr. Jinnah was the obvious man and that "there was no way to circumvent the present deadlock unless the people faced the Pakistan issue". Mr. Jinnah and the Muslim League, too, on their part, will, we trust, take a patriotic view of the present situation and help rather than hinder the efforts to bring about an all-party settlement and present a united front to Mr. Churchill. So awful is the crisis that faces India that the people here cannot take Mr. Amery seriously when he says that no negotiations are possible with the Congress at present. As the "Times" tries to put it into his head, no settlement is possible which ignores the Congress. Britain needs a settlement just now at least as much as India does. And bravado and vilification of the Congress are not a substitute for it. At a meeting of a group of Europeans drawn from most sections of the community, in Calcutta, held on September 8 under the chairmanship of Mr. Arthur Moore, to consider the present situation in the country, the following resolution was unanimously passed: "That this meeting is of the opinion that the British Government should forthwith announce its readiness to transfer full powers to a National Government of India and provide immediate facilities for its formation" Mr. Moore rightly says: "As the dry season approaches the necessity for uniting should surely overwhelm us and sink all else". Let Mr. Churchill pay heed, before it is too late, to this wise counsel.

The Likely Theatre

"Unofficial reports emanating from Chungking", says Reuter "refer to a virtual Japanese ultimatum to Russia". Information received by Reuter, it is added, however, suggests that "there are no circumstances which could lend foundation to such reports". Possibilities of an imminent Japanese attack certainly exist. Russia is being subjected now to the maximum pressure in the west. This, therefore, is apparently Japan's best opportunity. Speculations might also have been strengthened by Mr. Harriman's recent speech in which he certainly emphasised the danger of an attack on Siberia and by the recent Washington announcement of the establishment of a north-west command to cover communications and transport services and their maintenance in Western Canada and Alaska. Obviously, the U. S. A. regards Siberia and Alaska as a potentially major war front. But even if the Japanese do not strike, the urgency of taking "the weight off Russia" remains as serious as ever, indeed, more serious.

Japan is, of course, a potential danger on all fronts. But the centre of gravity seems definitely to be stabilising itself in south-west Pacific. The Japanese forces at Kokoda seem to have brought off a military feat. They have bye-passed strong defence positions in the north of the Owen Stanley range and have actually got into the vital "gap" which opens the road to Port Moresby. The Australians are reported to be fighting hard. But General MacArthur himself admits that they are now faced with conditions of extreme hardship. On Thursday, that is, the day following the astonishing break through, the Australians are reported to have checked the enemy's further advance for the moment. But the situation is serious and the fact that the Japanese manoeuvre took the defenders completely by surprise renders it all the more so—unless the whole episode is another trap laid by General MacArthur which is not likely. With the U. S. A. offensive in the Solomons constituting a big threat to Japan, and Japan's offensive in New Guinea constituting even a bigger threat to Australia, it is not impossible for the south-west Pacific to become the arena for the main trial of strength between the Allies and Japan.

Release The Books

The Bombay Government were not content with banning "Harijan." They took possession of the press where it was printed. And we now learn from Mr. V. M. Kothari, Ag. Registrar of the Gujarat Vidyapith, that the Police Officer who executed the warrant to seize the press went even beyond the scope of the warrant by seizing numerous copies of Gujerati books worth thousands of rupees and keeping them sealed up along with the press. Many of these books are school texts sanctioned by Government and not banned even now. We see no sense in keeping them locked up in custody. Nor do we think Government want to be vindictive and harass all those in any way connected with "Harijan". It appears some one has blundered and, perhaps, prestige stands in the way of the blunder being rectified. It will be graceful for Government to release at once everything in the press premises which is unconnected with the Congress campaign.

Frankly Speaking

Madagascar Operations

The British have found it necessary to embark on further military operations in Madagascar instead of limiting their hold to Diego Suarez and the northern tip of the island. With M. Laval in power at Vichy, British allegations against his subordinates in Madagascar may be accepted without question. It need not, that is to say, be doubted at all that Vichy-French authorities in the island are not only hostile to the British but are also actively helping the Japanese and the Germans. British military operations undertaken in full agreement with the United States will, of course, succeed so far as the local objective is concerned. But what about their possible reactions elsewhere? London and Washington must no doubt have taken this aspect of the new move into account. M. Laval's response should, nevertheless, be awaited with keen and even anxious interest.

Lull In Egypt

What was expected to be a temporary lull on the Egyptian front appears to be settling down into a permanent one. It certainly constitutes further corroboration of the British claim that in his last offensive Field Marshal Rommel received a nasty blow which he had not expected. But is the present phase of inactivity an advantage to the Eighth Army? The Germans can no doubt be made to suffer terribly by attacks on their supply lines. But these attacks have to be heavy and incessant. Moreover, there still remain Axis detachments on the wrong side of the minefields in the southern sector and they constitute a threat. Thursday's "communique", however, gives ground for hoping that the Axis detachments are being pushed back.

Indians' Protest In Durban

The Durban City Council, on which the Indian community is unrepresented, has taken unfair advantage of its powers by adopting certain proposals which involve the expropriation of 1095 acres of Indian owned land and 1060 acres of other land, under the provisions of the Housing Act. These proposals also involve the expropriation of mosques, temples, an orphanage, schools, cemeteries and other public properties. A Joint Council of Action representing various Indian asociations in Durban has accordingly addressed a representation to the Minister of Interior and Public Health of the Union Government protesting against these proposals. "To the Muslim and the Hindu", says the Council, "the continued existence of their places of worship is a fundamental part of their religion. Expropriation of sacred properties would constitute an act of sacrilege." The Council has declared unequivocally that in no circumstances shall Indian owned land be acquired and allocated for European or Coloured housing schemes or be expropriated for resale to Europeans or the Coloured population. That is a right attitude and it will succeed if the Indian community remains united and maintains brotherly relations with the indigenous population.

Not Quite Accurate

Fifty students were arrested on Thursday at Bangalore for picketing the Medical School, and a dozen more were arrested on the following day for the same reason. Total arrests in the States, particularly the Kathiawar States, are already to be reckoned in hundreds. It appears that Mr. Churchill's remark that the States people are outside the Congress influence is not quite accurate.

Not Surprising

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I am not at all surprised at the tone and substance of Mr. Churchill's statement on India. After the experience we have had of Sir Stafford Cripps, what little ray of hope that British imperialism will at any time voluntarily liquidate itself remained in moderate circles, had completely disappeared. If Mr. Churchill thinks that he can rule a vanishing Empire with libels and lies, he is free to do so. But so far as India is concerned we can assure Mr. Churchill and his kind that the only negotiations she can have with Britain, is to discuss the terms of the latter's transfer of power to her people.—Yours, etc.,

INDIAN.

Functional Representation For India

Democratic Practice v. Democratic Tradition In Britain

By BAKAR ALI MIRZA

II*

The subject of occupational or functional representation has, in in a very short time, gathered around it a great deal of interest and controversy. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and some papers of the Maharashtra and Mahasabha group are in full battle against it, while Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Prof. K. T. Shah have blessed it. Mr. Amery has also supported it as a possible solution. All this make a strange company. These mixed and heterogeneous teams in favour and against are no doubt coincidences, but they point to the many angles which the problem presents. There is a justifiable tendency to view any suggestion coming from the Secretary of State for India with suspicion, but to spurn every idea that comes from Whitehall is unwise and shows lack of power of judgment and self-confidence. It is for us to determine if a particular system of representation is good or bad for us, and whether it is suited or unsuited. "The good can be studied far better in others than in ourselves," said Aristotle and let us, therefore, review the democratic practice in England which is slightly different from democratic tradition. So-called democracy in England grew up like a pet child. It was beaten when beating was necessary, it was sent to house of correction. it was fed when feeding was necessary, but the nurses happened to be the vested interests, and when it was starved it went and fed itself as any other living thing, but the food was undemocratic and came from undemocratic countries. When it came of age and whiskers appeared on its face, the whiskers of wisdom denoting that undemocratic food had been tasted, relished and digested, England accepted them as a natural growth and invented democratic formulas to justify undemocratic acts. And when it began to age and its teeth began to chatter, some saw in it signs of decay, others the need for more imperial vitamin, and those who could see, saw the need for rejuvenation. It was, however, still a living thing and England prided itself on that fact. It claimed uniqueness and it wrote books to show something which was unwritten. The ageing child became a little irritated and fought when its own relatives across the seas shouted no taxation without representation. When other relatives, near and distant, tried to be democratic (and what is worse independent) it invented a new toy and called it Dominion Status. Sturdy Afrikanders read secession and independence in the declaration, and the child kept quiet, but when the same toy was desired by its brown cousins, it developed irritation again. It continued to surround itself by such pomp and glitter and its gatekeeper was decked by the Kohinoor. It did not hesitate to dismiss the gatekeeper himself when he became more democratic than the child.

* * *

Yet, when a vicious Austrian draughtsman rose in defiance, the child shouted democracy again and named a charter after the ocean which separated it from another child, but they both decided that the brown cousin was a baby yet and democracy was denied to it.

* * *

That is the "sentimental" background of British democracy. Viewed another way, we get the other side of the picture. In the middle ages, England consisted of country squires and landed barons. The struggle of the people consisted of the struggle between the king and the barons. The wealth of the land was in the hands of a few. With the Industrial Revolution and the expansion of foreign trade, the centre of gravity began to shift, and to the aristocracy was added the bourgeoisie. The earlier struggle between King and Parliament following on the wake of the feudal Magna Carta, had given power to the aristocracy: it now became a struggle between the new class and the old. The so-called Commoners consisted of commercial magnates, slave-traders, directors of limited companies who had property but no titles, men who had profited from the new Empire trade. They needed the common man in the street for their support, and they claimed it in the name of the "people." The word "people" was a misnomer, for the actual power went to the bourgeoisie, in other words, to the new upper middle classes, for from them the new rich had sprung, and England with her great genius for adjustments began giving these new rich a social status, quite apart from the fact that they had already begun to count in industry and had become a factor in the country's finance. While this accommodation was taking place, the Chartists and the underdog gained no real power and were receiving support only from sentimental intellectuals and unworldly "cranks" and not from any 'men of substance' (in the same way as the workers in a later period found supporters in that very class). Parties were found on the basis of Protection and 'laisse-faire'—the problem of International commerce and of vested interests in trade and prosperity. This was a period of expansion and Empire formation and the ills of industrialism were ignored before the new prosperity. Other countries looked at England with wonder, and at her government of the people, by the people, for the people, which in fact meant a government by the vested interests and England was a country where "every child was born, a little Liberal or a little Conservative."

* * *

Meanwhile Industrialism had brought about a new change and herded together men with similar interest in an industry and by that very fact had given them a new weapon and a new power, but every attempt by them was countered by dubbing them as revolutionary and hostile to democracy, and by keeping them under check by an army of unemployed that were always ready to take their place, and by the financial control of the press and platform that kept the machinery of democracy moving smoothly in favour of vested interests, so that whatever reforms was possible, which would have been possible decades earlier if the democracy was real, were brought about only after the war. But even there, Parliament did not represent fully the interest of the common man. For, though Lord Dimple Dimple and his clerk John Smith have an equal vote, yet the noble Lord with his money and control of the press will have and continue to have the control of Parliament, even if John Smith had all the wisdom of Socrates in his head. The noble Lord can, by opening a hospital and kissing a few dirty babies, be proclaimed a great benefactor of mankind by the press which he owns or controls. And, as for representation and parliament, Mr. Smith and his like have generally to either seek the support of Lord so and so or Sir so and so or to be represented by them. Their control of the press was such that a Zinoviev letter could be invented to destroy a Labour Government, while representation itself is such that while the majority goes to the Conservatives in Parliament, the total number of votes for Labour is greater than the votes cast for Conservatives and Liberals combined.

Such being democracy, what is wrong if a system is adopted which assures Mr. Smith a place in Parliament as representing, instead of Lord so and so, the particular interest to which he belongs and which Lord so and so would not be able to understand, far less to represent?

(To Be Continued)

*The first article was published in the issue of the 9th instant.

Our Readers' Views

"Govt. Ban On Harijan"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I thank you for publishing my letter on 'Government ban on Harijan' in your issue of 31st ultimo. I have secured now a copy of the Government warrant, issued at the time of the seizure of the Navjivan press, Ahmedabad, which I send herewith. You will see from the copy of the warrant that the police officer who executed the warrant and sealed the buildings went out of his way in taking hold of the publications, none of which were banned. Text books prescribed for schools and colleges and books hitherto widely read and appreciated by the public and absolutely legal cannot be said "to be prejudicial to the efficient prosecution of war, to the defence of British India, or to the public safety." It is clear that the action of the Government officer is not in accordance with the warrant which empowered him to 'enter and search and seize the press, etc.' I hope you will bring this to the notice of the public, with proper comments. At present the books worth lakhs of rupees are lying sealed under police supervision, uncleaned and uncared-for. No one is there to see that white-ants do not spoil the books or machines do not get rusted.—Yours, etc.,

V. M. KOTHARI,
Ag. Registrar.

Gujarat Vidyapith,
Ahmedabad, Sept. 10.

COPY

Warrant under rule 124 (I) of Defence of India Rules.

Whereas the District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, has reason to believe that a contravention of any of the Defence of India Rules, or an offence prejudicial to the efficient prosecution of the war, to the Defence of British India or to the public safety, has been or is about to be committed in the place in Ahmedabad City, where the newspaper "Harijan" including "Harijan Bandhu" and "Harijan Sevak" is printed or published, this warrant authorises any police officer above the rank of constable:

(i) to enter and search the place specified above.

(ii) to seize anything, including the press which the police officer has reason to believe is being used or is intended to be used for the purposes of or in connection with any such contravention or offence as aforesaid.

The provision of the Criminal Procedure Code shall so far as they may be applicable apply to any such search or seizure, as they apply to any search or seizure made under Section 98 of that Code.

Any thing seized shall be conveyed to the city Magistrate, Ahmedabad, who shall report the fact of such seizure to the Provincial Government.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, dated Ahmedabad this 21st day of August 1942

(Sd.) District Magistrate,
AHMEDABAD.

'Women Prisoners'

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I am directed by Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi, Chairman of the Children's Aid Society, to inform you that the above comments are entirely incorrect and should be contradicted in your very next issue.

The facts of the case are that about 30 girls were brought to the Children's Home, Umarkhadi, on Wednesday, the 9th inst. at 4 p.m. by one of the Sub-Inspectors attached to the Maharbouri police station and before 5 p.m. on the same day, they were taken to the Dongri Police Station by the same Sub-Inspector. Further, we did not know anything about the arrested girls.—Yours, etc.,

D. O. CHAVARA.
Ag. C.P.O. & Supdt., R. Home.
Sept. 11.

Mr. Churchill's Speech

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The 1,110 words which constitute the statement made by Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons yesterday will go down in history as a unique one, inasmuch as each one of those words has cost Britain forty thousand friends in India. The great Lord Chatham and Mr. Gladstone must be struggling in their graves, looking on helplessly at the British Government putting hurdles after hurdles in their path to final victory. When Britain is going through one of the greatest agonies in her history, what an irony of fate that she should have at the helm of affairs statesmen who are constitutionally incapable of seeing beyond their noses, and are determined on a suicidal policy. Do not be carried away by the vociferous cheers and laughter—yes, laugher—that interrupted the Prime Minister's speech. There is a solid bloc of 'old ladies of both sexes' in the House of Commons, who will cheer and laugh at anything which emanates from the Treasury benches. It is their job to do so.

The fallacious charge made by Mr. Churchill that the present disturbances are aided by the Japanese 'fifth column' will deceive none. If there is any truth in the Premier's allegation, then it follows that his praise for the Indian Police is ill-deserved. It is a matter of common knowledge that the present disturbances can, by no stretch of imagination, be called a part of the programme outlined by the National Congress. The history of the Congress ends, for the time being, with the resolution passed by the A.I.C.C. at Bombay, calling upon the United Nations to move in the matter of Indian independence, at the same time visualising a remote possibility of starting civil disobedience in the event of the United Nations 'not responding' to the National Call. The disturbances were only a result of the frustration felt by the masses at the precipitate action of the Government in gaoling their leaders and banning the Congress. It was obviously not the result of an organised plan.

The leaders of the Congress, who are still free, have passionately appealed to the country to desist from violent actions, and one can only smile in agony when one hears Mr. Jamnadas Mehta another 'wise and patriotic gentleman' wanting to pass a resolution in the Central Assembly—the rumpest of the rumps—urging the Executive not to release the Congress leaders unless they called back the movement (which was not of their making).

Mr. Churchill, with his hands full with the war and the defence of Britain, cannot possibly have the necessary time and leisure to devote to the Indian question, and he must be depending largely on the Secretary of State for his knowledge of Indian affairs. Would that be the will of God, that at this gravest juncture in all human history, Great Britain should have a Secretary of State—who displays an utter lack of imagination and courage to face realities—standing in the way of mutual good-will and friendliness between two great nations, and that ignorance on the one part and exaggeration on the other should guide the destinies of millions of human beings.—Yours, etc.

C. R. NAIR.

Sept. 11.

Jamnadas Mehta's Amendment

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—His many friends will be surprised and grieved to read Bhaiji Jamnadas Mehta's proposed Amendment to the effect "that the Congress detenus should not be released, until the Civil Disobedience Movement is called off"! My friend, this is neither fair, nor logical, nor helpful to India. For, neither the Working Committee, nor the A.I.C.C. had called upon the people to start Civil Disobedience, before the leaders were spirited away on the 9th inst. And whilst we all deplore the subsequent disturbances, the leaders are not responsible for the same.

So Bhaiji Jamnadas, your proposed amendment is untenable, irritating and injurious, and you better drop it. On the other hand, an old Nationalist like yourself should prses for rapprochement to end this strife and suffering.—Yours, etc.,

R. F. BHARUCHA.

These Insults Must Stop

By D. F. KARAKA

A United Press message from Cuttack describes an incident that occurred on the Madras Mail at Cuttack, when three Europeans refused to allow an Indian to get into their compartment. The Indian in question was the Raja of Kallikote, who was going from Cuttack to Delhi to attend the meeting of the National Defence Council. The status or the position of the individual is not relevant. What is relevant is that this nonsense of Europeans behaving like this in India, has not stopped.

Hitherto it has been said that these are isolated instances and that the British people are really not to blame for the behaviour of a few individuals. But these are days when in India collective fines are levied on whole villages. These must also be days when every Britisher must take the full responsibility of what his countryman is doing in India.

I am one of those who do not believe that the colour bar can come to an end by opening up mixed clubs in India, where the Jones and the Smiths of England can drink a whisky-soda with Westernised Oriental gentlemen. I have come to the conclusion that on this colour question, if we are ever to get it solved, we have to return insult for insult and legislation for legislation. If South Africa has no place for our nationals, then South Africans must realise that in a free India there will be no place for them. There will be legislation to exclude South Africans from hotels, cinemas, first-class compartments—and all that Indians are made to suffer in South Africa will be repeated here for the South African. And what we will do to the South African we will do likewise to the Europeans who misbehave.

Already there are numbers of younger people who are trying to bring about some sort of reconciliation of the deadlock which hinders the progress of the war and the defence of the cause in which they and the Britishers are interested. There is enough bad feeling against Britain in India, without these fools, who have probably never in their lives travelled more than from Pimlico to Paddington, trying to make things worse for all those who are dead seriously trying to see what can be done to bring about a settlement.

It is now not any more a question of getting individual retribution or an individual apology. The matter has gone further than that. The insult hurts every sensitive Indian who hears or reads about it. It creates in us a bitterness, which is difficult to wash away. It is time this offering of insults is put a stop to by the Government by legislation. If you can revive a Whipping Act to stop violence, then you can use the Penal Code most effectively in cases of this kind.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

One journalist asked: "If you were the Viceroy what would you do?" Sir Sikandar (Hayat Khan) replied: "Commit Suicide."

—New Delhi Report.

* * *

Some Bevin Boys, that is, Indian technicians, seated in the Strangers' Gallery, of course, received "a smile of greeting from Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons."

After which Mr. Churchill proceeded to tell the world what he thought of their country's aspirations and its leaders.

* * *

The Premier, a great and vigorous orator, then made a number of striking points to his profound gratification.

"The good offices of Sir Stafford Cripps were", he announced "rejected by the Indian Congress Party" which "does not represent all India."

Now, you may possibly recall that, according to Sir Stafford Cripps himself, his proposals failed to secure the largest measure of agreement and were opposed by the principal parties of India. And you may innocently feel that only one of these two is speaking the truth.

You will be right. But you will be forgetting the mircales of which British Imperial statesmen are capable.

* * *

The Premier gave statistical proof that Congress did not represent even a majority of Indians. Indeed, out of 390 millions of Indians no fewer than 235 millions are "fundamentally opposed" to it as follows:—

(1) 90 million Muslims (2) 50 million Harijans and—if you are ready for this blast of Tory truth—"95 million subjects of the Princes of India with whom we are bound by treaty."

We hope Sir Stafford Cripps, the Socialist and very honourable friend of this country, smiled his acquiescence with (1) and, (2) and broke into vigorous nods of agreement with (3).

* * *

Mr. Churchill, however, could have been more mathematically simple and equally honest by putting the position as follows.

Out of 390 million Indians, at least 390 million are "fundamentally opposed" to the Congress. Thus:—

95 million are "fundamentally opposed" to it because they are "subjects of Princes" by right of treaty with the British and

295 million are "fundamentally opposed" to it because they are the subjects of the Government of India acting on behalf of British trustees appointed by Divine Providence under a unilateral treaty.

* * *

Mr. Churchill made several other, even more interesting, points in his eloquent speech.

But we cannot discuss them. We freely recognise that they were convincingly supported by the provisions of such democratically promulgated laws as the omnibus Defence of India Rules, for instance.

* * *

"That's all very well but if I do lend you the money what security can you give me?"

"I can give you the word of an honest man."

"All right, then. Bring him along and I'll see what I can do."

"Japanese Ultimatum To Russia"

Red Bombers Raid Berlin, Budapest & Other German Towns

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Unofficial reports emanating from Chungking refer to "a virtual Japanese ultimatum to Russia."

According to information received by Reuter there are no circumstances which could lend foundation to such reports.

THE MOSCOW RADIO ANNOUNCED ON THURSDAY NIGHT THAT SOVIET BOMBERS LAST NIGHT RAIDED BUDAPEST, BERLIN, KOENIGSBERG, AND OTHER TOWNS IN EASTERN GERMANY. THIRTY-EIGHT FIRES WERE CAUSED IN BUDAPEST, 12 IN BERLIN AND 16 IN KOENIGSBERG. ALL THE SOVIET PLANES EXCEPT TWO RETURNED TO THEIR BASE.

Thursday night's Soviet "communique" states:

"During September 10 our troops fought fierce engagements in the areas west and south-west of Stalingrad as well as in the area of Mozdok. Street battles took place in Novorossisk. On other sectors there were no material changes".-

A supplement to the Soviet 'communique' reports that the Russians have evacuated three inhabited localities west of Stalingrad.

Intense fighting took place where a group of German tanks broke into area of an important height.

In the area of Novorossisk in the Western Caucasus, fierce fighting took place with the Germans who had broken through to the north-western outskirts of the town. A marine unit which had been surrounded succeeded in breaking out of the encirclement.

In the area of Mozdok in the Eastern Caucasus, the Germans are sustaining enormous losses

Many battalions have been wiped out completely and in the rema'ning companies only ten or 12 men are left.

South of Voronezh, the Germans succeeded in breaking through to the outskirts of an inhabited locality but have now been checked.

The Moscow Radio said early to-day that General Zhukova's forces on the western (central) front have beaten off the German attacks and recaptured several inhabited places in one sector.

Russian troops at one point advanced over three miles after a hand to hand fighting in a large forest. According to prisoners one German Panzer Division was badly mauled. Stubborn fighting continues.

Reuter's special correspondent writes:

Although the German onslaught on Stalingrad remains very heavy and the defenders are hard pressed in some sectors, there is cause to be more hopeful about the outcome of the battle.

Berlin spokesmen have considerably changed their tone in referring to the battle during the last few days. German military commentators are now saying that they had not expected such tenacity in the defence.

Fresh Soviet reserves are stated to be arriving all the time and new tank forces are rolling into battle every day.

The defence of Stalingrad is only comparable to that of Leningrad and Sebastopol, it is added. The Germans still claim that the town will be captured but now state it is impossible to surround it because it sprawls for 25 miles along the banks of the Volga. The Germans also state that difficulties are mounting every hour. Russian reserves are "bottomless" and the progress slow. Heat, dust steppes, flies and mosquitoes are all given their share of the blame.

Meanwhile, violent fighting continues in all sectors of the front without any substantial change in the situation. Apparently unable to break through in the vast pincer movement from the north-west and south-west, the Germans have shifted the main weight of their assault along the Don Volga Canal from Kalach. There are few natural defences in this sector, although the flat steppe is occasionally cut by swamps and morasses which offer new difficulties to tanks.

The Russians are also maintaining heavy pressure on the German left flank at Kletskaya and this may at any moment help to turn the scale in Marshal Timoshemo's favour.

Naval Base Of Novorossisk Puts Up Desperate Fight

RUSSIANS FORCED TO ABANDON FIVE POPULATED POINTS IN TWO DAYS

MOSCOW, Sept. 11.

To-day's Soviet Midday Communique states:

"During the night of September 10 our troops fought the enemy west and south-west of Stalingrad and in the area of Mozdok as well as in the streets of Novorossisk.

No material changes took place on the other fronts".—Reuter.

Street Fighting In Novorossisk

MOSCOW, Sept. 11.

The supplement to the Soviet Midday Communique reports that another village south-west of Stalingrad has been evacuated but says that stubborn street fighting is continuing in Novorossisk.

The supplement says that west of Stalingrad, Soviet troops fought tense defensive engagements. One unit repelled three attacks and destroyed six tanks On another sector, German tommy-gunners infiltrated into the Soviet lines. More than a hundred were killed.

South-west of Stalingrad, the Germans attacked with a large tank and infantry force. Soviet troops counter-attacked destroying 11 tanks and killing 500 Germans. One Soviet unit has left an inhabited locality.

Stubborn street fighting has continued in Novorossisk. At the cost of great losses, the enemy has succeeded in pressing back our troops and capturing several streets. In one sector defended by one Soviet marine unit, a company of Rumanians were wiped out.

On the central front Soviet troops broke through to the outskirts of a large inhabited locality.—Reuter.

MOSCOW, Sept. 11.

The immediate danger hanging over Stalingrad has increased by the arrival of a large number of fresh German and Italian divisions, writes Reuter's special correspondent. At the cost of very heavy losses, the Germans are widening the wedges thrust into the Soviet defences. Especially have the Germans strengthened air force formations.

FIVE POPULATED POINTS ABANDONED

Russian resistance continues extremely determined, but they had to abandon five populated points in the past 48 hours Meanwhile, the naval base of Novorossisk is putting up a desperate fight against huge odds. The city is enveloped in smoke and lit up by its own blazing houses.

A German group encircled by the Russians in the north-western suburbs after losing 1,000 killed and 9 tanks last night received reinforcements and advanced further into the city.

Fighting is going on for every yard and every house. Soviet troops, especially marines have been violently counter-attacking throughout the night. Through all 24 hours, the thunder of artillery shakes Novorossisk and can be heard many miles away.

Air Bombing Of Russian Positions

MOSCOW: (Reuter's Special Correspondent).

The German command on Thursday launched an offensive aimed at cutting off the wedge, which Soviet troops had driven on the west bank of the Don, south of Voronezh. The offensive directed against both flanks of the spear-head, began with the bombing of Russian positions by 250 planes. Then came an intense artillery bombardment in which heavy German trench mortars joined. Extremely heavy bombing was directed against a bridge across the Don. The Luftwaffe failed to destroy it for Soviet Sappers calmly carried on with their repairs under a hail of bombs. On the Soviet right flank the Germans attempted to carry a village but were repulsed. On the left flank the main fighting was concentrated in woods, where Hungarians were driven back to their original positions suffering heavy losses.—Reuter.

Attack On German Position At Rzhev

LONDON, Sept. 11

The German High Command in a statement broadcast by the German Radio says "concentrated attacks surpassing in fierceness and vigour everything so far experienced on this front were launched against the German position at Rzhev after heavy artillery preparation.

A strategically important height which was a temporarily fortified locality changed hands several times", the statement adds.—Reuter.

EUROPEAN COMMERCE BACKS CHURCHILL

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

The President and Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in a statement dissociate themselves from the view expressed in a resolution passed by a group of Europeans in Calcutta and align themselves in the fullest support of the Viceroy and his Executive Council in whatever step may be necessary "to restore tranquillity in India and counter any movement which hampers the defence of the country or encourages fifth column activity."

They add that no member of the Committee or other accredited representatives of the Chamber attended or was invited to attend or was aware of the meeting at which the resolution was passed. The resolution in no sense could claim to express the view of European commercial and industrial interests which the Chamber represented, they declare. The Chamber associated itself with the statement of policy made yesterday by the Premier Churchill.—A.P.

Non-Congress Retort To Churchill

(Continued from page 1)

is to say the least extremely disappointing. Mr. Shinwell rightly interpreted Indian sentiment when at the conclusion of Mr. Churchill's statement he remarked that it would profoundly disappoint and shock millions of people all over the world.

MUSLIM INDIA

For the first time for years the British War Cabinet has mustered courage enough to repudiate the representative character of the Indian National Congress. But what beats everything else is that Mr. Churchill had the hardihood to argue that the entire Muslim community consisting of ninety million Indians was fundamentally opposed to the Congress. The Muslims do have their right of expression, but I have no hesitating in stating that in the exercise of this right the Muslims lag behind none in demanding an immediate declaration of India's independence. I would go a step further and assert that despite what others may say, every stratum of Muslim society is permeated with the consuming desire to be free.

Speaking as the head of the Momin community comprising in its rank more than forty million of Indian Muslims, let me make it clear that our disapproval of what misguided people are doing to express their resentment against the arrest of Congress leaders notwithstanding, the entire Momin community whole-heartedly endorses the Congress demand for an immediate declaration of India's independence and the transfer of real power and authority into Indian hands with a view to enable the country to defend its sacred soil against aggression, and to help the Allied Nations in bringing the war to a victorious end.

PLAINLY MISLEADING

The basic data on which Mr. Churchill has built his statement are plainly misleading. It is true that a majority of Indians would have none of the present spirit of violence which is manifestly an expression of the deep resentment and indignation of the country's youth at the turn events have taken, and their cry of despair, anguish and frustration: but there is no ground for the assertion that 235 millions of India's population deplore the policy of the Indian National Congress and that they do not value the great sacrifices that the Congress has made in the cause of the country's freedom. It can hardly be gainsaid that firmness and repression will never solve the Indian problem. Sympathy with Indian aspirations and a sincere desire to part with power along with reasonable safeguards relating to India's all-out effort to win the war offer an abiding solution of India's problems. Let us hope that British statesmanship will even at this late hour see its way to resolve the present deadlock in the only manner that it may be done."—A.P.

REPRESSION, NO REMEDY

City Leaders On Premier's "Provocative" Statement

BOMBAY, Friday.

Despair is the keynote of the reaction of political circles in the city to the statement made by Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons.

While Mr. N. M. Joshi regarded the statement as provocative and showing a lack of understanding of the real situation, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad asserted that the attempt to belittle the position of the Congress and to make out that it represented only a minority would "raise a smile."

Mr. Joshi further observed that to hold the Congress responsible for the violent outburst of indignation of the people was travesty of truth.

Mr. K. M. Munshi remarked that Mr. Churchill has shown the naked Imperialism for which Britain stood in India and felt that such a mood would recoil both on India and Britain.

"Most Unfortunate"

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in an interview to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" said:—

"The Prime Minister's statement in the House of Commons is indeed most unfortunate at this juncture. It misses the realities of the Indian situation. The attempt to belittle the position and influence of the Congress and to make out that it represents only a minority of the Indian people will raise a smile. However much one may disagree with the principles and methods of the Congress, it is no use shutting one's eyes to the fact that the Congress and Mr. Gandhi in particular, has a great hold on the masses in the country.

To say that 95 million subjects of the Princes of India are outside the Congress influence or are opposed to it is not true. There are State Congress organisations in almost all the important Indian States. Similarly, however much one may disagree with the Muslim League, there can be no denial of the fact that the League has a great hold on the Muslims of India. If the Prime Minister has taken his brief from the European bureaucracy of India, he is being grievously misled. After the Working Committee of the Congress passed the resolution about "Quit India" and the A.I.C.C. was being convened, the bureaucracy stuck to the belief that the A.I.C.C. would reject the Working Committee's resolution, when all persons properly reading the situation, had never any doubt that the A.I.C.C. would confirm that resolution.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

The Prime Minister has now made a wonderful discovery that the Congress after all has not much influence and represents only a small portion of the Indian population. Strangely enough, when Sir Stafford Cripps was in India, he ran after the Congress all the time and acted as if nobody else matter except Congress, not even the Muslim League. If the Congress was so unimportant as the Prime Minister now seeks to make out, why did not Sir Stafford Cripps and the British Government negotiate with those who in the Prime Minister's opinion, formed the majority of the Indian population?

UNITED DEMAND FOR TRANSFER OF POWER

Many people disapprove of the action of the Congress in starting mass civil disobedience movement especially at this critical juncture in the war but all interests and parties are agreed in the demand that Britain should transfer power to Indian hands with such reservations as may be necessary for the successful prosecution of the war.

REPRESSION, NO REMEDY

While it is necessary that lawlessness and violence should be sternly put down in the interests of the country, Prime Minister should have realised that mere repression will not solve the difficult tangle of the Indian situation There must be pursued a constructive policy which would satisfy the universal feeling in India about transfer of real power to Indian hands and would bring about appeasement and restore unity among the Indian people. It is also the obvious duty of all political organisations and their leaders to act in a spirit of compromise and bring about harmony in the country. I am afraid the Prime Minister has forgotten that in certain circumstances, silence is golden.

"Travesty Of Truth"

Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. (Central) said: 'Mr. Churchill's statement is not only provocative but shows lack of understanding of the real situation in India. To hold the Congress responsible for the violent outburst of indignation of the people is travesty of truth and is to ignore the fact that these outbursts have followed the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders.

Mr. Churchill seems to be oblivious that the main objective of Government at this time is to get the whole-hearted support of the people of India in the defence of the country. Even if Government succeeds in suppressing the Congress, Government will not achieve its main objective of rallying the people round it. On the contrary, the whole country has become extremely bitter against the Government. Mr. Churchill ought to know that the fact that Muslims and Depressed Classes are not with the Congress does not mean that these classes are with Government. He ignores the fact that the Muslim League, even to-day, is actually boycotting Government's war effort and that even the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha and practically the whole country are with the Congress in demanding the transfer of real power to Indians in order to enable the country to put forth its supreme effort in support of the war. Mr. Churchill's statement not only does not hold out any ray of hope but fills one with despair."

NAKED IMPERIALISM

Mr. K. M. Munshi said: "Mr. Churchill's speech is not unexpected. Haven't we been seeing all around us the mood of our powerful foreign rulers? The British are not and have not been in any mood to meet Indian aspirations. Mr. Churchill has only shown the naked Imperialism for which Britain stands in India. Such a mood will recoil both on Indian and British interests in the long run but anyway Indians cannot be blamed for it."

Huq Says:

VIOLENCE MUST END BEFORE STARTING NEGOTIATIONS

DACCA, Sept. 10.

Broadcasting on the present political situation from Dacca the Premier of Bengal Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq appealed to his countrymen to desist from lawlessness. He emphasised that while acts of lawlessness were going on, Government had no other alternative but to put down the movement responsible for such acts with determination and strong hand.

"It is evident that while such a situation lasts there cannot be any negotiations for a change in the political constitution of India because no Government can negotiate under threat of violence or under actual duress.

"Once peace is restored it may not be difficult to induce the Viceroy to consent to changes in the Indian constitution which may satisfy the political aspirations of all classes of the people."—A.P.

Churchills And Ameries Must Go, Says Humayun Kabir

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

"For the interest of Indo-British relations as well as for the sake of democracy and civilisation, it is imperative that Churchills and Ameries and all that they represent should be swept away from English public life", observed Prof. Humayun Kabir M.L.C., member of the Standing Committee of the All-India Azad Conference, in a statement to the Press on Mr. Churchill's statement.

HEADING FOR DISASTER

Prof. Kabir says: "The arrogant and ignorant speech of Mr. Winston Churchill has not surprised any one who knows his past history. In 1940, the quality of the British people saved them in spite of the decadence of garrulous leadership. It would be a tragedy if Churchill is really irreplaceable to-day for he cannot see the writing on the wall and is heading straight for disaster and destruction".

Prof. Kabir adds: "He cannot see that those who stand on privilege and vested interest are thrown into the rubbish heap of history. His latest performance has perhaps never been excelled".—A. P.

BRITAIN'S PERIL

MADRAS, Sept. 11.

"The British Government alone can act in the present situation, and I am sure the British people and the people of the United Nations will demand that the right thing should be done by India in this perilous state of the world", says Dr. P. Subbaroyan, a former Minister, commenting on Mr. Churchill's speech, in a statement to the Press.

Dr. Subbaroyan says:—

"I challenge Mr. Churchill to dissolve the Legislatures and hold elections to-day which will prove beyond all doubt whether the Congress has a following in this country or not. The last elections proved that Congress had the confidence of the majority of the people, winning 56 per cent of the seats.

Dr. Subbaroyan points out that people demanding the release of the Congress leaders are representative of all sections of the people of this country. People may differ with the Congress on certain issues, but are all agreed that to-day it is essential that the National Demand of the Indian people be recognised.

Mr. Churchill talks of the danger to the country and warns us that Japan is at our door. The Congress resolution made it clear that Japanese aggression should and must be resisted, and also made it clear that only a National Government, a Government existing on the trust of the Indian people and having their fullest confidence, could succeed in making the resistance wholly effective. The Congress has made it plain again and again that it does not want power for itself. It only demands a Provisional Composite Government at the Centre and also demands that India's independent status should be recognised. If England is really sincere in investing India with such status after the war what is the objection to do it now as an ounce of performance is worth more than a ton of promises.

The United Nations might guarantee the independence of India, and might also act as arbitrators if there are any differences between the communities in India. I am sure this would be accepted.

Dr. Subbaroyan concludes:—

"All their boast of faith in Democracy, all their repeated assertions to wipe out Fascism from the world, are on trial. Will England act at this critical hour, is the question.

They will do so not by attempting to build up an anti-Congress Front, but by giving the fullest effect to their professions of goodwill and intentions towards the Indian people and so winning the Congress over completely to the cause of freedom."—A. P.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS' DEMAND

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

A meeting of Indian Christians held this evening under the presidency of Mr. S. C. Mukherjee, President of the Indian Christian Association, resolved that Britain should recognise and declare the independence of India immediately.

The meeting also "disapproved of the repressive policy of the Government and strongly urged that immediate negotiations be opened with the leaders and representatives of the principal political parties of India with a view to end the present deadlock so that the full and spontaneous efforts of the country may be ranged on the side of the United Nations to thwart the enemy."

By another resolution the meeting resolved "that a truly National Government of India be formed immediately both at the centre and in the provinces, which will be composite in character and consist of representatives of the principal parties of the country including some members of this community, and to whom all power should forthwith be transferred.—A. P.

ATTACK ON MADAGASCAR

Three Places On West Coast Captured

Anglo-African Troops Take Part In Operations

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Mr. Churchill announced in the House of Commons that three places on the coast of Madagascar have been captured with little opposition.

"Operations Successful"

Mr. Churchill announced in the Commons that the latest operations in Madagascar had been completely successful and accomplished with light casualties. He said, "The House will already have learned that the Government recently decided to resume operations in Madagascar, and to seize key points on the west coast of the Island from which enemy submarines might operate against our shipping in the Mozambique Channel.

Majunga, Morondava and Nosi Be were assaulted in the early hours of yesterday (Thursday) morning, and captured with little opposition and light casualties. The town of Majunga surrendered during the course of the day, and operations against Morondava and Nosi Be were also completely successful. The operations in which all the three services co-operated were carried out precisely according to plan. British troops, Union of South African troops, East African troops and South African Air Forces took part in the operations" (Cheers).

Vichy Statement Denied

Operations in Madagascar are under the general direction of General Sir William Platt, who figured prominently in the Abyssinian campaign, it is authoritatively stated.

It is difficult to estimate the number of French troops on the island but they are certainly not more than 10,000. The great majority of these are native troops, but there are white officers and N.C.O.'s and possibly a company or two of white troops.

The Vichy statement that the landings were made on Tuesday is denied. No landing was made on that day. There are no fighting French troops in the forces which have been landed.—

Earlier
Simultaneous Attack On Three Places

VICHY, Sept. 10.

A communique announces that British forces launched a general attack on a west coast ports of Madagascar on Thursday morning.

The 'communique' says that a large fleet simultaneously attacked Majunga a big port on the west coast of Madagascar, Ambaja 120 miles south of Diego Suarez and Morondava 340 miles south of Majunga.

Vichy Governor-General Refuses To Co-operate

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Announcing operations in Madagascar, a War Office 'communique' states:

"In accordance with the decision of His Majesty's Government, operations in Madagascar began early this morning and are continuing satisfactorily.

After the occupation of Diego Suarez, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom had hoped that the Governor-General of Madagascar would allow the British Command to take such steps as they considered necessary in order to deny to the Axis powers bases and facilities elsewhere on the island.

The attitude of the Vichy Government, whose instructions the Governor-General follows, made it clear, however, that their essential requirements could not be achieved by peaceful means. They have, therefore, been reluctantly compelled to undertake further military operations in the island.

Once friendly administration has been established in the island willing to enter into full collaboration with the United Nations and thus contribute to the liberation of France, His Majesty's Government will extend to Madagascar all economic and financial benefits accorded to other French territories which have joined the United Nations.

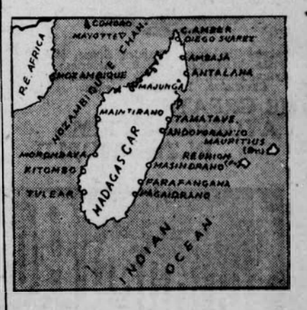
This will include the early re opening of trade with the United Nations and guarantee by His Majesty's Government of the payment of salaries and pensions to all civilians and military employees in Madagascar who continue to serve under the new administration.

His Majesty's Government have no territorial designs on Madagascar. Madagascar remains French —Reuter.

SINCE OCCUPATION OF DIEGO SUAREZ

LONDON, Sep. 10.

SINCE THE OCCUPATION OF DIEGO SUAREZ IN LAST MAY JAPANESE AIRCRAFT HAVE BEEN PERMITTED TO RECONNOITRE WITHOUT HINDRANCE THE VICHY PART OF MADAGASCAR AND SUPPLIES FOR JAPANESE SUBMARINES HAVE BEEN FURNISHED IT IS LEARNT FROM WELL-INFORMED QUARTERS IN LONDON TO-NIGHT.



Two Japanese naval officers were landed from a submarine and captured not far from Diego Suarez. It is also known that German secret agents, who reached the island were assisted by some local officials in accordance to Vichy orders.

In view of these circumstances it became clear that the continuance of the previous negotiations with the local French administration could have no satisfactory result and military operations were begun.

These operations which have the full support of the United States Government have been determined by the island's great strategic importance.

Many other points besides Diego Suarez still offer facilities for Japanese submarines endangering sea communications with the Middle East and India.

As is made clear by the British Government's declaration, there are no territorial designs on the French empire and the immediate question of respect for French rights within the limits of military security is fully covered.

VICHY'S TRUCULENCE

Britain Forced To Take More Military Precautions

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The War Office announces that operations in Madagascar began early this morning (Thursday) and are continuing satisfactorily.

The War Office communique says that the attitude of the Vichy Government has made it clear that the British Government's essential requirements could not be achieved by peaceful means. They have, therefore, been reluctantly compelled to undertake further military operations in the Island.—Reuter.

INDIA IN COMMONS

(Continued from page 1)

tempt by Mr. Gandhi to regain his lost power and prestige.

AMERY AGAIN

The Secretary of State for India replying to the debate commenting on what he called "the note of optimism" said that it was not beyond hope that at some not too far distant time, Indians might be able to agree upon a constitution Dealing with the arrest of Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Amery said that Mr. Gandhi had made it clear that his action was going to be something more serious than any of his previous movements.

The Government of India had shown remarkable patience as long as it was possible that the All-India Congress Committee would not endorse the sinister designs of the Working Committee influenced by Mr. Gandhi. Eventually the Government of India had taken the only action which any self-respecting Government could have taken and by that action had saved India from a great disaster.

PLANNED ATTACK

Mr. Amery said that the Congress scheme of sabotage was a carefully planned attack not only on the daily life of India but on the safety of India itself. The Congress plan would have paralysed India's war effort and made it impossible to defend India or aid China by the reoccupation of Burma The disorders were not yet completely over. We were not out of the wood yet. There could be no greater mistake than to negotiate without the slightest chance of success. We had to await a Congress change of heart. Meanwhile the Government would welcome any proposal within the broad general framework of their policy.

Sir Stafford Cripps, intervening regarding the breakdown of his negotiations in India said: "A change took place on Mr. Gandhi's intervention The Congress Working Committee had passed a resolution to accept the recommendations, but Mr. Gandhi intervened and subsequently the resolution was reversed."—Reuter.

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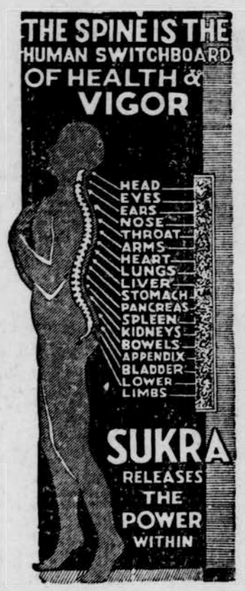

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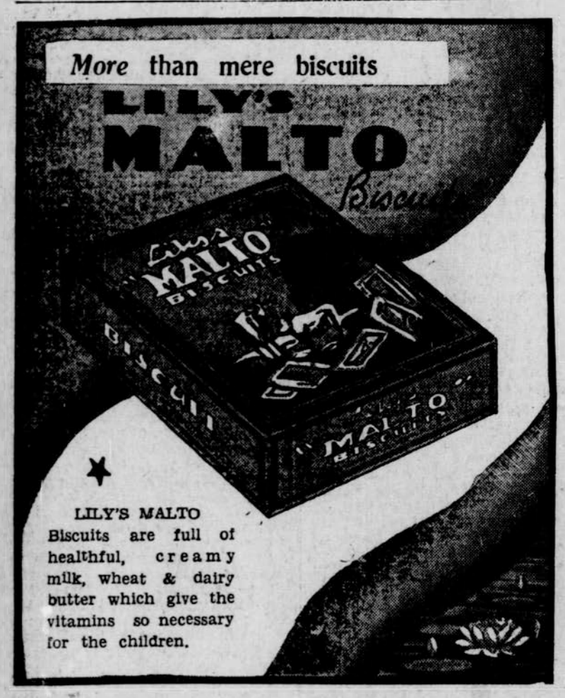

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"State Guests" Premiere At Krishna Today

Baby Marathe, Shakuntala and Lamuanna in 'State Guests' to be released to-day at Krishna.

"KHAN-DAAN" POPULAR AT WEST END

"Khan Daan". The Pancholi Art Production at New West End, is a motion picture phenomenon not only for its amazing box office results but also as a meritorious picture. The shrewdest critics, in common with the nearest layman, notices the complete harmony of atmosphere and unity of purpose in "Knan Daan". They see, too, that the theme is based on elementary human emotions but that the picture itself is an exquisite piece of artistic refinement.

And so, in its 21st week, with the curfew to boot, "Khan Daan" carries the palm of the box office at the New West End.

Ranjit's "Arman" In 4th Week At Opera House

Kedar Sharma who has directed Ranjit's "Arman" is one of those directors who resist the temptations of giving "additional entertainment" by throwing in songs, dances, etc., which have got nothing to do with the story of the picture. This does not mean th his pictures are not entertained. He does give songs, dances and humour but he presents them in such a way that never come in the way of the smooth flow of the story but make it move faster.

The hero of "Arman" is a blind man. Nowhere in the picture does he say a word about his sufferings but their existence is there in his mind. Kedar Sharma has shown them artistically through Kamla's song and dance and thus made the silent sufferings of the man more appealing. This, naturally, wins the sympathy of the audience for the hero and makes it follow the story with greater interest.

"Arman" has a grand cast in Motilal, Shamim, Nagendra and other famous artistes. It is now running in the fourth week at Opera House.

Ptakash's Next Social "Churiyan" Ready

Prakash's new social 'Churiyan' is now ready for early release. The story brings to the screen an immortal message of unity with the subject depicting the vital part played by the bangles in the life of Indian women. For ages bangles have been the token of joy to the girls, boon of the bride and the life of the woman. The part they play in the life of the Indian womanhood has always been found a favourite subject amongst poets and writers. In the story of "Churiyan" this subject has been skilfully handled with an entirely new background of village life.

In 'Churiyan, Prem Adib and Maya Banerji are playing chief roles while Jivan, Shakir and Baby Tara are there in the supporting cast. Mr. K. J. Parmar and L. J. Bhatt have directed the picture under the able supervision of Director Vijay Bhatt.

Kanchanmala Shirodkar heroine of 'Majhya Kalesathi' to be staged on Monday at Opera House.

EAGERLY AWAITED NAVAYUG FILM

At last the eagerly awaited picture is on the Bombay screen today! Navayug's much-talked-of comedy hit 'Stateguests' (Sarkari Pahune) will have its premiere today, at 12 noon, at Krishna Talkies.

The advance reports from all cities of Maharashtra where 'State Guests' has proved a roaring box-office hit have raised high hopes about the picture; and the hopes are justified since Winayak, has produced and directed in while Damuanna Malvankar and Jog are feature in it.

"State Guests" mainly seeks to reveal quite humorously the state of affairs inside the so-called Indian India and offer a mordant satire. There is an interesting romance interwoven in the story of Gundyabhau the avowed bachelor, who falls victim to cupid's arrows while rescuing a drowning girl in a swimming competition. Added to all these interesting features is also the climax which is said to be simply superb, in which Gundyabhau resolves to fast unto death along with Chimanrao.

Dialogue by Khandekar, who has also written the screen-play, lyrics by Yeshwant, set to tune by Datta Davjekar, performances by a great supporting cast including Vatsala Kumtekar, Shakuntala, Shanta, Saroj Borkar, Nandu Khote and Javdekar are said to be the other highlights of 'State Guests.'

Kishore Shahu in 'Kunwara Bap' at Lamington

Well-Deserved Popularity For "Kunwara Bap"

The popularity of Acharya Art Productions' "Kunkara Bap' which enters into the ninth week at Lamington Talkies, is well-deserved. For here is a motion picture which, without any pretences of propounding a big theme, aims at only one effect—that of entertaining the people who go to see it.

Its unusual story, the witty dialogues and splendid perfomances by Protima Dasgupta and Kishore Sahu and Anjali Devi, who star in it, have made the picture popular.

"Pyas" At Broadway

Murli's "Pyas" is a story rich in music. It is a tender romance of an unknown rich man's son and a village maiden. They come in contact and love each other. But the day comes when the identity of this youth is known to the public and he is married to a rich girl. The poor village girl sacrifices her lover to this new girl and thus she proves that sacrifice is greater than the love. The role of the heroine is played by Snehaprabha Pradhan. Opposite to her is Ishwarlal, ably supported by Shamim, Nazir, E. Billimoria. 'Pyas' is continued for the successful 6th week at Broadway.

"ROTI" IN THIRD WEEK AT SWASTIK

National Studios' powerful picture "ROTI" has been attracting huge crowds daily at Swastik thereby endorsing the clear verdict of the fifty thousand cine fans who saw and enjoyed the film during the last two weeks.

Though the picture is replete with entertainment, its message is essentially serious. "Roti" depicts a gold maniac in Seth Laxmidas pitted against the unspoilt son of Nature—Balam. The dramatic representation of the conflict between the two and the ultimate triumph of Balam despite the tremendous odd against him provide the cinema-going public such thrilling scenes as have seldom been witnessed on the celluloid in Indian Pictures.

Chandramohan, Shaikh Mukhtar, Sitara, Akhtari Faizabadi and Ashraf Khan apparently divide acting honours among themselves. But in fact the last named (Ashraf Khan) steals the picture in almost every scene he appears.

Acharya Art's "Uljhan" Booked For Roxy

On the heels of their first independent hit "Kunwara Bap", comes another remarkable motion picture from Acharya Art Productions "Uljhan", starring Sardar Akhtar, Mazharkhan, Krishnakant, and Anjali Devi. It is a rural romance woven with the very fibre that life is made of.

"Uljhan" is to be shown at Roxy.

Mr. Barua Gets Busy With 'Ranee'

Mr. P. Barua is sparing no pains to make his latest stunt society as interesting and arresting as possible. The studio executives have put all the facilities at his disposal to make his "Ranee" a sensation of 1943.

"Station Master" Continues Its Steady Advance

Prakash's 'Station Master', which now enters in its 19th week at Minerva (Bombay), still continues to march with steadfast confidence and the esteem of the picturegoers. By the concensus of reports it is realised that 'Station Master' is running to crowded houses at all the stations in India wherever it has been released.

"BASANT" AND "JHOOLA"

Two of the best shows in town currently are "Basant" at the Majestic and "Jhoola" at the Roxy, both Bombay Talkies productions, one in the seventh week and the other in the thirtyseventh. Each has become popular for its own distinctive qualities.

"PHIR MILENGE" AT CENTRAL

"Phir Milenge" is running at Central in the 9th week and is patronised well by film-goers.

Kusum Deshpande in 'Kalavadhu' at Opera House on Sunday morning

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ENGAGEMENT PARTY ENDS IN FIASCO!

BOMBAY, Friday.

A most sensational account of how an engagement function ended in a fiasco, is reported from a socialite district of the city, in which a well-to-do young man stays

It appears that when the engagement was being announced, a stranger dramatically rushed in with a baby in his arms and declared that it was the youngman's. The pretty damsel, who was the young man's fiancee flew into a temper on hearing this astounding revelation and threw the necklace presented to her by the young man on his face!

How did the poor boy win back his girl is told in a hilarious and dramatic manner in Acharya Art Productions' "KUNWARA-BAP", now running in its 9th week at the local LAMINGTON TALKIES.

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COMMUNISM STILL RED!

Anglo-American 'Labour Feud' On Issue Of Co-operation With Russian Unions

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Sir Walter Citrine, General Secretary to the T. U. C. has become a target of attack, writes this morning's London "Times", there is no need to employ the language of tragedy in recording the failure of an effort to establish a British-Soviet-American Trade Union Committee or of the subsequent attempt to constitute an Anglo-American Committee. The policy whose admirable purpose was unhappily obscured by clumsiness in execution has provoked a storm in America and in the heat of controversy, motives and intentions have been exposed to undeserved reproach."

The "Times" points out that in his negotiations aimed at extending the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee to embrace all organised workers of the United States Sir Walter Citrine went direct to the federation solely because of the long established contacts.

"The federation is still under constraint of its fear of communism" and declined to enter the Joint Committee but suggested an alternative Anglo-American committee, "slight advance in friendliness, a gesture at any rate." This was agreed to between the T. U. C. and A. F. L. but the formula prepared by the latter for the constitution of a committee extended invitation to "any other Bonafide Trade Union", which, says the "Times", "not surprising gave offence to the C. I. O. and the Congress has resented the appearance of being admitted to the discussions of sufferance and at the discretion of the Federation—more so, since it could claim to have shown greater inclination than the federation to co-operate with the Russian Unions. The feud between the two organisations thus blazed up afresh. The British Trade Unionist will be anxious to avoid any action likely to exacerbate unhappy disputes which defied American Workers Organisations."—Reuter.

Br. Government Does It

BLACKPOOL, September 10.

The General Secretary of the British Trade Union Council Sir Walter Citrine revealed at a Trade Union Congress Session today that a suggestion for the postponement of the first meeting in the United States of the Anglo-American Trade Union Committee came from the British Government which represented that a visit to America might have political consequences.

Speaking in the debate on the second front, Mr. George Gibson of the General Council said: "Whatever risks or dangers whatever efforts are demanded from the workers, when the word 'Go' is given, we will support the Government to the uttermost."

Mr. Gibson moved an emergency resolution proclaiming "the unalterable resolve of the British workers to see the war through to the end in complete and final victory."

LEAVE "SECCND FRONT" TO AUTHORITIES

An amendment saying that the gravity of the military situation necessitated the immediate organisation of a second front, moved by Sir Jack Tanner delegate of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, was defeated on a card vote by 35,84,000 to 15,26,000 votes. The General Council's resolution that the second front question should be left to competent authorities was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Tanner said that he thought there was still an influential section who were no friends of Labour and who did not like Russia—the Astors and the Cazalets and the Imperial Policy Group. It seemed to him that "competent authorities" referred to in the resolution were still suffering from the hangover of May, 1940.—Reuter.

America To Re-Equip Turkish Army

ANKARA, Sept. 11.

The "Daily Mail" special correspondent through Reuter writes:—

Now that Mr. Willkie's visit is nearing its end, it is possible to distinguish certain new and important trends in Turkish diplomatic opinion.

The first of these is that Turkey no longer needs to be convinced of the ultimate victory of the United Nations and secondly, that, this being the case the minds of her leaders and statesmen are beginning to turn more towards the nature of the peace that will follow the cessation of hostilities.

One of the prime reasons for Mr. Willkie's visit was to reassure Turkey that the danger to Egypt has been emphatically checked and to give the authorities facts and figures proving beyond all doubt that the American people are united in their determination to destroy the Axis.

Turkey is rightly determined to take her place as an equal at the peace conference and will have an important voice in the pacification and correction of the present German-imposed Balkan frontiers.

To earn that place, she knows she will have to play an active part in the final stages of the war if chaos is not to reign in south-eastern Europe after German withdrawal.

For this reason, her forces have, at a great sacrifice to the interior economic situation, been kept ready and shortly, with American lease-lend material, will be equipped for their task.

By all signs that equipment must be completed by the coming spring when many here believe that important developments in south-eastern Europe are to be expected.

HOW U.S. SOLVES RUBBER PROBLEM

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.

A Special Rubber Committeee set up by President Roosevelt has to-day proposed nation-wide rationing of petrol and drastic restriction on civilian use of motor-cars. President Roosevelt stated to-day that he would put the proposal into effect "as rapidly as arrangements can be made."—Reuter.

"MY DEBT TO INDIA"

SIKH COURAGE

Birdwood's Tribute

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Field Marshal Lord Birdwood former Commander-in-Chief in India and member of the Council of State, broadcasting a reminiscent talk on "My Debt To India" in the B.B.C's Eastern Service on Thursday night, recalled the following outstanding example of Sikh courage.

When a small detachment of the 36 Sikhs was besieged in Post Sangroure on Samana in 1897 the signal received at the field headquarters was "They are getting in now, shall I continue signalling or shall I take the rifle?".

"This was a small example of those gallant fighting Sikhs who stood and died to the last man" Lord Birdwood said.

"Could I have anything but feelings of admiration and affection with such men with whom my life has been so largely spent? Those were the days when I was a young officer but I have found the same spirit—the same devotion to duty—the same kind of friendship throughout my long years in India."

Lord Birdwood said he decided to go to India as a small boy after hearing tales of Indian life from his grandfather, General Christopher Birdwood who served with the Indian army more than a hundred years ago.

When he was 19, he went out to India as a young officer, his father being a High Court Judge in Bombay.

"In those days there were very few British officers with our Indian regiments and consequently we were thrown a great deal into companionship with our Indian officers and men, with many of whom we made life-long friends.

We were dependent on each other during the daily life, in work, sport and amusement during years of peace while in times of war, running equal dangers, we knew our lives depended on the loyalty, courage and faithfulness of each other.

In later years it was my good fortune to see much of and become a real friend of many. I may say nearly all the Indian princes and very many of her leading statesmen.

Naturally during my long years in India, the greater part of my life, I made the best friends I have and with whom I am really glad to keep in touch.

My wife too counts among her best friends many Indian ladies with whom she so constantly came into contact at the purdah parties she was always so glad to give at her house and at such parties given by her many Indian friends, for they had much affection for her and realised how genuine were her feelings for them.

But now that we have left India we have great consolation in the thought that not only is our only son serving with my old regiment, Probyns Horse, but one grandson also is with it and we hope many years of good and faithful service may be before them both, alongside of sons and grandsons of good old comrades who served so gallantly with me."

USK LIKELY TO HOLD GINGER BOY IN TRIAL PLATE

Pierre And Chief Ruler Fancied In Respective Events

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

The Trial Plate, a handicap for horses in Classes I and II is the attractive event in nine events framed for the Third Day of the Big Meeting, due to be decided to-day. Usk and Ginger Boy have good chance at from the way the first-named finished when last engaged, makes me to nominate him to hold the latter at bay.

Pierre and Chief Ruler have excellent chances in respective events.

The following are my selections:—

1ST RACE:—
JUNKET 1
BEVIN BOY 2
DOUBLE ACTION ..... Fluke

2ND RACE:—
CHORISTER BOY 1
BAY NAZIR 2
PICK ME UP ..... Fluke

3RD RACE:—
ANOTHER DEVIL 1
RATH 2
CINDY'S CHOICE ..... Fluke

4TH RACE:—
VICTOR 1
CHU-WAI-CHU 2
CARLYON ..... Fluke

5TH RACE:—
TALK 1
MORNAS 2
KIRIT ..... Fluke

6TH RACE:—
PIERRE 1
MASKED RAIDER 2
SHAHENSHA ..... Fluke

7TH RACE:—
USK 1
GINGER BOY 2
FORTUNATE LAD ..... Fluke

8TH RACE:—
CHIEF RULER 1
TAJ MAHAL 2
PUSHPAMALA ..... Fluke

9TH RACE:—
HAUT TON 1
RATIFIER 2
SUNDIAL ..... Fluke

DOUBLE EVENT:—
ANOTHER DEVIL.
PIERRE

TREBLE EVENT:—
TALK.
USK.
CHIEF RULER

DARK FLUKES:—
SWEETNESS
QUITE TRUE

Offensive By United Nations Near At Hand

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The British Minister of Health, Mr Ernest Brown, speaking at the meeting of the Liberal National Organisation to-day said: "All signs show that a turning offensive by the United Nations is near at hand."—Reuter.

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PAKISTAN ISSUE MUST BE FACED

Sir Sikandar Interviewed By Foreign Journalists Says If He Were Viceroy He Would "Commit Suicide"

NEW DELHI, Sept. 10.

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, left for Lahore to-night and prior to his departure was entertained at an informal reception by Sir Evelyn and Lady Wrench to enable the foreign journalists to have an opportunity of a talk with Sir Sikandar.

He was interrogated on many current problems and topics. He said he did not see the statement issued by the Hindu Mahasabha this evening.

He came to Delhi at the request of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukerjee and discussed with him and other leading men, who were in Delhi now. He advised the Hindu Mahasabha, and particularly Dr. Mukerjee, to see Mr. Jinnah and gave him his blessings to efforts which were being attempted to ease the present situation.

He told Dr. Mukerjee that if he wanted to discuss the Muslim point of view Mr. Jinnah was the obvious man.

"PAKISTAN A SLOGAN"

In answer to a question he said Pakistan was a slogan. He himself was strongly in favour of self-determination for territorial units and the success of the scheme involved in it would lie in an understanding between the units.

So far as he was aware Mr. Jinnah had not defined Pakistan. From his (Sir Sikandar's) point of view principle of self-determination did not differ from the Cripps offer.

FACE PAKISTAN FIRST

The difference was in the method in achieving it. He emphasised Great Britain should not detract her promise.

It would be dishonest, he said, that the Britishers were standing in the way of agreement between the parties.

There was no way to circumvent the present deadlock unless the people faced the Pakistan issue at the present moment. He was in despair about parties coming together. Each party was trying to brow-beat the British in accepting its own standpoint.

If Congress and League agreed, Britain would be forced to grant what India wanted. In his view Great Britain made a mistake in negotiating with parties insteac of negotiating with the representatives of the people. There was a democratic machinery in existence already.

INDIA NOT NEW TO HIM.

Replying to another question he said he was strongly opposed to defence being transferred to an Indian at the present stage and unless he was sure there was no change in the defence policy.

Referring to the present disturbance Sir Sikandar said happily it had not affected the war effort in the Punjab. Recruitment in this province had gone up.

Concluding Sir Sikandar said when he met Mr. Churchill in Egypt he was surprised to find how fully the British Prime Minister was conversant with the Indian problem. His own impression was that the Prime Minister was so busy that he had no time to devote to India.

Sir Sikandar was fully satisfied that Great Britain would not retract the undertaking she had given to this country. He felt absolutely sure that India would get a square deal.

FIRST ACT—SUICIDE!

In answer to another question Sir Sikandar said Congress represented one per cent of the population. That did not mean that Congress had not had a strong following in the country. One journalist asked, "If you were the Viceroy what would you do?" Sir Sikandar replied: "Commit suicide."

Proceeding Sir Sikandar said there was a strong element in Congress which was pro-Japanese. He would not be surprised if there were fifth columnists in India.—A. P.

INDIAN COMMUNIST PARTY'S MOVE

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, September 10.

The Communist Party of India reported to have called upon its branches throughout the country to start nation-wide campaign for securing signatures to a manifesto demanding the removal of ban on Congress, immediate release of Congress Leaders, declaration by the British Government that it is prepared to transfer all powers to the National Government for the defence of the country against Fascist invasion.

Copies of this mass manifesto from all over India, will be sent to Governments of Britain, United States, China and Russia.

The Communist Party of Allahabad is reported to be obtaining signatures to this manifesto.

COMMUNIST MANIFESTO

The Communist Party manifesto says: "It must be frankly recognised that the root cause of the political discontent in India is the persistent refusal of the British Government to grant any real measure of independence to the people of India.

Unfortunately the further results of this policy will manifest themselves when it may be too late to remedy the situation—when the war moves on to the soil of India. In such an eventuality the patriotic impulse of the people to defend their Motherland from the ruthless clutches of the invaders will be replaced by sullenness and resentfulness of the people and lack of desire to co-operate in the war effort.

These considerations make it imperative that immediate steps be taken to put an end to the present deadlock in India. The first step towards conciliation is the withdrawal of repressive measures. Simultaneously the British Government should make a declaration that it is prepared to transfer all power to the people of India and should invite the leaders of all the various political parties and communities to form a National Government for the defence of the country.

The British Government must act quickly to retrieve the situation. They should not allow false ideas of prestige to stand in the way of any measure which will lead to a solution of the Indian problem and pave the way for ultimate victory over the enemies of democracy and freedom."—A.P.

Partial Solar Eclipse Observed In London

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Conditions were very favourable for viewing the partial eclipse of the Sun on Thursday. About one-third of the Sun's upper half was obscured at the peak of the eclipse. The whole of the eclipse in its ascendency closely followed by astronomical observers. At the peak, shadows fell heavier over London and there was a cold grey light and partial haze beneath the bright upper reach of the blue sky.

"Nothing unusual" was the verdict of the official viewers.—Reuter.

CLEAR IDEA OF COMPOSITION AND POWERS ESSENTIAL

Maharaj Singh Wants R. T. C. Even If It Were Bound To Be Failure

LUCKNOW, Sept. 10.

"I have been and am in favour of a provisional Indian National Government composed of representatives of all important political parties and minorities, including, of course, the two largest political groups, namely, the Congress and the Muslim League", says Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, the Indian Christian and Liberal Leader, replying to a communication from Dr. S. P. Mukherji, Working President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha.

He adds, "All portfolios in the National Cabinet should be held by Indians. But, like you, I would be willing to make such suitable adjustments in regard to Defence as may be necessary for the successful prosecution of the war".

Raja Sir Maharaj Singh strongly expressed the opinion that merely to suggest the formation of a National Government without having a clear idea of its composition and powers both at the centre and in the province is not enough.

It is essential, he says, to have a conference composed of representative persons belonging to the various important political parties and minorities. It is only at a round table conference that one can temperately discuss points of dissent as well as points of agreement, even if the deliberations of such a conference came to nothing. At least the public in India, in England and other countries would be able to know the reasons for failure.—A. P.

League And Mahasabha

PESHAWAR, September 8.

The Raja of Mahmudabad arrived here on Sunday. A large number of Muslim League workers welcomed him. In a press interview the Raja said that the Hindu Mahasabha's negotiations with the Muslim League after the resolution passed by the Mahasabha Working Committee at Delhi, was meaningless. The Muslim League had revised its earlier attitude. They deferred the attainment of Pakistan till after the war, but wanted a declaration here and guaranteeing the right of self-determination to Indian Muslims, which would be exercised through a plebiscite after the war. The Muslim League also wanted the installation of a provisional National Government within or without the present constitution. "This is a demand" said the Raja, "which should be acceptable to all who believe in the principles of justice and fairplay."—Orient Press.

3,000 CRETANS EXECUTED BY NAZIS

Victims Forced To Dig Their Own Graves

LONDON, Sept. 11.

According to a report which has just reached the Greek Government from a high official who recently succeeded in escaping from Crete to Palestine that acts of terrorism of the savagest character continue.

Arrests and shootings are a daily occurrence. The number of Cretans executed to date is estimated to be more than 3,000. Persons condemned to death are forced to dig their own graves and the executions take place in towns in the presence of the local population.—Reuter.

WAR PRISONERS SET TO BUILD AIRFIELD

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Some 11,000 prisoners of war are to be set to work by the Japanese to build an airfield near Hong Kong, says a Tokyo report quoted by the German radio.

It is stated that the airfield will be one of the biggest in the East.—Reuter.

The Half-Column "By Dim"

The London "Times" strikes a different note from that which Mr. Churchill struck in the House of Commons. Says the "Times": "But although no settlement could possibly be reached by taking account of Congress opinion alone, it is equally true that no settlement can be made which ignores it."

Now in the past it was always believed that the London "Times" reflected the opinion of the Government of the day—specially a Tory or a National Government. There were times when one suspected that some of the "Times" leaders were inspired by Government spokesmen. Are we to understand that this is no longer the case and that on India the London "Times" goes further than Mr. Churchill?

* * *

I have read Mr. Churchill's speech with deep regret. It is the speech of a man who refuses to admit the changes that have taken place, in India, while this same man admits similar changes all over the world. Churchill on India is an anachronism.

* * *

Mr. Churchill has come to the conclusion that the Congress does not represent even the majority in India.' I will not repeat such stock phrases as: "Then why did Cripps spend so much trying to win over the Congress?" I only ask (1) Who, in the opinion of Mr. Churchill, is a fit representative of India? (2) With what party is Mr. Churchill willing to negotiate on India. (3) Whatever may be one's differences with the Congress does Mr. Churchill still want proof that ALL parties still want a national Government in India with autonomy at the Centre?

* * *

We have seen Mr. Churchill eat his words about Russia. I have no doubt we shall live to see Mr. Churchill to eat his words on India.

* * *

More "poetry" comes from (Mrs.) Violet Joachim Alva (M.A., LL.B. Advocate). Here is a sample extract:

Fountain Pen!
Yesterday at half past ten,
Lost a lovely Fountainpen,
While walking in the corridor
Of the Small Causes second floor.

* * *

From Another "poet," M. Dadgich, LL.B.:

"Dear cigarette, ornament of human lips,
A source of novel inspiration providing tips....."

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LADDIE, YOU SHOULD NOT HAVE COME HERE SO SOON!
OH, I FEEL ALL RIGHT! I WANTED TO SEE HOW YOU CAN CATCH THE HAWK!
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RAGGED PIECE OF CLOTH IS NOT VAST CLUE, BUT MAY LIMIT AREA OF SEARCH! PLEASE TO PLUG IN VACUUM CLEANER!
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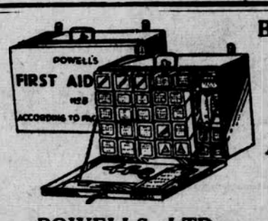

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